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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 31ST JANUARY.

THE STATE OF ENGLISH SOCIETY in India as painted by a faithful chronicler is not only to be regretted in itself, but must be considered highly discouraging to educated natives, who naturally follow the example of their English rulers as representatives of a higher civilization. The *Indian Public Opinion* of Lahore has the following:

"Into the vortex of a large mixed society, where there is every temptation to the reckless enjoyment of life, and very little to occupy and interest the mind, young women, too young often for the strife, are plunged, without parents near them, or even friends older than themselves, who could warn them of the rocks ahead, and guide them when any difficulty arose. Added to this, there is the complete absence of any public opinion, or at least, of any public opinion that could be of the least value or use. Men and women carry on the undisguised, often, shameless flirtations, society taking no notice, nay, doing much the same itself until hill stations have become almost a proverb of evil.

Nor are things getting better, but rather worse. Every year, as it seems to us, the state of society is becoming more deplorable. There is less coherence in its parts and there is no amusement or profit in it as a whole.

It is because of this unfortunate constitution of society, that men and women to whom recreation is a real want, take themselves to other cisterns than those of pure water, in order to quench their not unnatural thirst; and hence it follows, that while we have an outward garb of respectability, we have more cases of individual impropriety, which only the little birds know about, than there ever was in India before the mutiny."

The writer adds, "money is the golden god which all worship, and the clergy are dumb dogs who cannot or do not, bark."

THE SAME JOURNAL makes the following remarks upon the Royal visit to India:

"This visit is attracting the attention of England, we may say, of Europe. Many eyes are turned in this direction. Many ears are open to receive the tidings that come from the East, just now.

With some there is the hope that it may bear some good political fruit, with others that secindly it may do good. With not a few the fear is, that it may discredit the Royal Visitor, and imperil more than one reputation. Scandalous gossip has been busy with the Prince's name already, at Calcutta, Delhi, and possibly Lahore. In Agra he will not escape unscathed nor indeed we fear in any other part of the country H. R. H. visits.

We have no doubt that there has been no real cause, no proper foundation for the stories afloat, and for the indignation in some quarters for the partialities shewn to pretty faces or otherwise attractive people. They may and every likely do all proceed from those petty jealousies of which India is so full and also women are so prone to indulge in when their sisters are concerned. It may arise from the fact of many a Juno enraged *spreetæ injuria formæ* or from some other cause equally simple. But because India is so scandalous and so small, it behoves the Prince and his illustrious suite to be more than usually particular, not only to give no occasion for scandal, but to take care that the impression produced by all His Royal Highnesses' acts, an impression which will soon find its way to England, shall be such as to redound to the honor and credit of England's heir apparent."

We regret to read such stuff in a respectable Indian paper.

SIR SATBATCHAN SING thus gives in the columns of the Lahore paper his opinion about the Delhi Camp of Exercise:

"It is too much of an army of tents, families, elephants, horses, camels, carts, camp followers, domestic servants, baggage of sorts and other similar encumbrances and luxuries, that have always been fatal to the efficiency and success of an army engaged in the field of warfare against an intelligent and enterprising enemy."

ACCORDING to the Lahore paper the Royal visit to the Punjab did not give much satisfaction to the European community there. Our contemporary says that "there are complaints heard that H. R. H. was inclined to take no notice of the higher officers of Government, and that he neglected to pay them that attention which their position entitled them to." It was just the reverse in Calcutta.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has thus conveyed his gracious satisfaction with the performance at the Delhi Camp of Exercise:

"Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, desires General Lord Napier of Magdala to convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the army under His Excellency's command, the expression of his complete satisfaction and approval.

"It affords His Royal Highness much pleasure to remark that the discipline which characterizes Her Majesty's Army wherever he has had occasion to inspect it in other portions of the Empire is fully maintained in India.

"His Royal Highness was much struck by the steadiness under arms, soldier-like bearing and precision of movement, which distinguished the corps of the three arms assembled at the Review of the 12th January at the Camp at Delhi; and it was with still greater gratification that he observed, at the recent manœuvres, the freedom and intelligence evinced in taking up ground by the troops both in the attack and defence.

"The Prince of Wales had long entertained the hope that he might see the Indian Army, which has exhibited so much loyalty and courage side by side with its European comrades, in many memorable contests.

"His Royal Highness is pleased to find that his anticipations have been more than realized, and it will be his gratifying duty to inform the Queen that the Armies of Her Majesty's Eastern Empire are in a state of such high efficiency."

THE MORNING PAPERS publish the following telegram from Bombay: "Sudashew Rao, cousin to Mulhar Rao, has been sent in custody of Captain Jackson from Baroda to Benares as a State prisoner. He claims the guddee and is reported to be plotting against the present *regime*." We await full particulars by post.

THE PIONEER hears that the native troops at Delhi have been very much charmed with the Prince of Wales. The enthusiasm of the 11th N. I., who received new colours from the hand of the Prince, has culminated in a memorial praying that they may be allowed to carry, on these colours, some device which may be a standing record of the recent honour. The native officers have expressed themselves most warmly in reference to his "presence," courtesy and kingly attributes generally. H. R. H. gave a present to each native regiment in camp, we hear, besides donations to charitable funds connected with the British troops.

TUESDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

THE PIONEER'S SPECIAL thus describes the dance of Llamas which was exhibited before H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Jummoo:

"These worthies decorated themselves after the manner of Bottom, the weaver with huge masks recently executed, of bulls, foxes, and different animals, while their limbs and bodies were covered with a nondescript kind of wool or fur which might have passed as the hide of any animal whatever. In this attire they circled and poked about in a weird kind of way, which might by a small abuse of words be called a "dance." And this was all, but it was curious."

THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE had a *Rajshai Yagya* in right oriental style on the occasion of His Royal Highness' visit. As the above writer says that "the reception of the Prince was of course a labour of love and an immense pride and pleasure, but so also was that of the host of European visitors—the hundred and fifty tents pitched, the saddled (and sometimes stirruped) horses provided for all and every, not to mention a certain number of elephants at the call of the first applicant, and above all the almost constantly-spread table at which any one can get anything at almost any hour." This was a princely hospitality, which we may say no European court has ever shewn to the representatives of a foreign nation. The army as well as the population it is said were put into new clothes. This was oriental magnificence in *excelcis*.

THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary has the following:

"There is an old lady living here, (Benares) the widow of Major-General Kennedy, an old Indian officer, who died some years before the mutiny of 1857. She is about ninety years of age, and has lived to see her grand-children's children, if not their children also. Notwithstanding this great age—great, at least, in such a climate as this is supposed to be—she has full possession of all her faculties, and goes about as erect, if not as vigorously, as a girl of nineteen. She was present at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the "Prince of Wales' Hospital" by His Royal Highness. After the ceremony was over, and whilst the Prince and his suite were waiting for the guard of honour to move past, and make way for the carriages to come up, some one informed Lady Strachey that the good old lady was present, and hinted that it would be a graceful act to introduce her to the Prince. Lady Strachey, accordingly, came down from the dais, made her way to where Mrs. Kennedy was seated, and, having shaken hands and spoken for a moment or two with her, took her by the hand, conducted her to the dais, and introduced her to the Prince. He, in an unaffectedly cordial manner, and as if he really meant to indicate the pleasure it gave him, shook hands with the lady so heartily, and then conversed with her in that easy affable manner which seems so natural to him, that the old lady was affected to tears, as she thus witnessed the graciousness of the son of her Queen, the good Victoria. All who were present beheld this little unexpected scene with evident pleasure; and every English heart felt, if possible still more loyal to the great and illustrious House which the Prince represents. I heard an American gentleman who was present say that nothing that he had beheld in all the grand proceedings of the day touched him half so much as that little incident, and that he could never forget the man nor the manner in which he showed the true nobility of his nature in that little scene."

A DISTINGUISHED citizen of Bombay is about to delight Brighton with a new form of entertainment—a Fancy Ball on skates! Sir Albert Sassoon is the inventor of this happy combination.

A CENSUS was taken not long ago in Japan, from which it appears that the population amounted to 33,300,675, of whom 16,408 946 were females and 16,891,729 were males. This shows an excess of males over females of 482 783. In the United Kingdom there are 15,368,125 males, and 16,260,213 females, or an excess of 892,088 females.

HIS GRACE the new Governor of Madras seems to be going through his noviciate in the right spirit. It was only last week that he returned from his tour in the Godavery District, and we now hear that His Grace has left on a tour up the North West Line of the Madras Railway.

ACCORDING to the communication received by the *Times* from the Indian Office, "it was at the close of last summer Lord Northbrook had intimated that he did not feel able to sustain the heavy labors of his office during another summer in India. This news was not given to the public as H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was about to visit India." But we see that His Lordship seems to enjoy perfect good health.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

THE LONDON TIMES has the following notice of the Indian Testimonial to Mr. Fawcett:

"The members of the British Indian Association of Calcutta, who are all Natives, have just presented a handsome, and in some respects a novel, testimonial to Mr. H. Fawcett, M. P. It consists of a sum of 4,000 rupees, which is invested in the hands of three trustees—Sir C. Dilke, Professor E. B. Cowell and Mr. J. Da Costa—and is to be applied towards the payment of Mr. Fawcett's future election expenses. The money was raised by subscription in order to pay the expenses of Mr. Fawcett's last election at Hackney, but when the news reached Calcutta that those expenses had already been defrayed it was determined to devote the fund to the purpose mentioned.

A part of the subscription has been invested in the purchase of a handsome ruby necklace for the acceptance of Mrs. Fawcett, and one of the subscribers—Rajah Kalinarian Rai—has also forwarded for presentation to the same lady two pieces of Dacca cloth as specimens of Native manufacture. In offering these testimonials to Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, the Honorary Secretary of the British Indian Association states that the Committee by whom the subscription was promoted desire to acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude which they and the people of India owe to the member for Hackney for his many and valuable services in Parliament to the cause of good Government in India. He adds:—'Since this country has passed under the direct rule of the British Crown, it is more immediately governed by Parliament than it was in times past, and while its millions are unrepresented in the Great National Assembly, they look up to individual well-informed and disinterested members, like yourself, for a tongue to their voice.'"

APROPOS of Lord Lytton's appointment to the Viceroyalty of India the London Correspondent says that Lady Lytton (who is a niece of the late Earl of Clarendon) "is a most accomplished lady, as well as a most gracious and facinating woman."

THE SAME Correspondent says that Mr. Fitjames Stephen will deliver 48 lectures on Common Law, to the students of the Inns of Court, and will receive one thousand guineas as his *honorarium*. The delivery of these lectures will not in any way interfere with his practice at the Bar.

THE MADRAS Government has recommended the appointment of a competent officer to make a report upon the objects of antiquarian interest in that Presidency.

IT IS stated that Mr. Peile, Political Agent in Kattiwar, has gone to Palitana, to attempt to settle the late serious disturbances between the Thakur and his Bhayads which we noticed a few weeks ago.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* says that "in private Lord Lytton, with all his talents, is not considered to be a man of very strong character, and will probably be easily manageable by Lord Salisbury—a decided recommendation in the eyes of the Secretary of State for India, who loves power and its exercise." We do hope that Lord Lytton will falsify this impression. If ever there was a strong man wanted for the Viceroyalty of India it is at this moment, when Manchester seems to be too powerful even for the strong-minded Indian Minister.

HER MAJESTY the Queen, on the advice of Mr. Disreali, has created a number of new peers The Dukedom of Gordon is revived in the person of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and the Earl of Aberga venny is raised to the dignity of a Marquisate, a Earldom is conferred upon Lord Wharncliffe and an English peerage on the Earl of Erne. Four other gentlemen—John Ralph Ormsly Gore Esq., M. P. North Staffordshire; Henry Gerald Sturt, Esq., M. P. for the county of Dorset; John Tollemache Esq., of Helminton Hall, Suffolk; and Sir Robert Tolvert Gerard, Bart, of Bryn, Lancaster, are also called to the House of Peers.

THE TIMES OF INDIA gives the following story about the move made in Lord Lawrence's time about the establishment of a Government organ in the Press :

"It was during the Viceroyalty of Sir John Lawrence that the Government of India, after a good deal of discussion, decided upon having an official organ. With this view, a "Star Chamber" committee was assembled to devise a plan by which the objects of the Government could best be attained; or, to use more accurate terms, a number of gentlemen were "invited to meet and discuss a certain project which would be laid before them." The gentlemen composing this committee, to the best of our recollection, were Mr. R. Temple or Mr J. Strachey, the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, Mr. Healey—Dr. Hunter is quite able to correct us if our memory plays us false—and one gentleman of the Press. That gentleman was not, however, the youngest member of the Fourth Estate. He was the Nestor of Indian journalists,—Mr. John O'Brien Saunders of the Calcutta *Englishman*. At the first meeting of the committee, all went merrily as a marriage bell; indeed, so merrily that everything was thought to be satisfactorily arranged, and the "Organ" a *fait accompli*. Things having progressed thus far, at the second, or it may have been the third, meeting of the committee, the gentleman of the Press, after producing a variety of statistics setting fourth the cost of bringing out the proposed journal, politely enquired what "subsidy" the Government proposed to contributo as a compensation to the proprietor for the loss of his independence. The question was listened to by the official gentlemen present with profound attention, but at the same time with blank astonishment. The answer to it, however, was clear and decisive—"The Government of India had never, for one moment, contemplated the idea of giving any subsidy whatever!" Upon hearing this, the Nestor of Indian journalists rose from his chair, and, with a bow which has since become historical, gracefully retired from the "Star Chamber," leaving the official members of the committee gazing with wonder and amazement at the empty chair which he had just vacated.

We cannot understand how the "empty chair" was "vacated"!

THURSDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

OUR ASSAM CORRESPONDENT writes as follows under date the 28th ultimo :

"A commission, consisting of three Deputy Commissioners of Assam, has been appointed to enquire (with closed doors) and report on certain proceedings of Mr. H. A. Coombs, Superintendent of Police of the Sibsagur district. Nothing has transpired as yet as to the real facts of the case, but I have reasons to believe that they must be relating to Mr. Stevens' case?

Grave injustice appears to be done to a couple of very deserving officers of the Education Department of Assam. The services of Babus Lakhinarain Das, M.A, B.L. and Chandra Mohan Gossami of the Gauhati High School, will be dispensed with in consequence of the reduction sanctioned from the 1st March next without providing suitable posts for them. Why does not Colonel Keatinge arrange to transfer these learned officers respectively to the subordinate judicial and executive services of this province or elsewhere?"

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT thus writes under date the 30th ultimo :

"When an insignificant servant of Government renders valuable services to the State what reward can he expect to get in return? The following statement will explain what I mean. The troops in Assam entirely depend upon the India General Steam Navigation and River Steamer Companies for bringing in their provisions to their doors (in the absence of local purchases) and some of the agents of those companies have been hitherto charging 2 ans. per package of goods delivered as "landing fee"—a charge quite illegal and imposed under a misconstruction of rules to the great inconvenience and annoyance of the general public not to say of the loss to the Government. The Commissariat Agent at Dhubri had alone to pay nearly Rs. 2,000 per annum on this score, but since his assuming charge Babu Mohendro Nath Gossami (such is the name of the Commissariat Agent alluded to) brought the vagaries of the Steamer authorities to light, and succeeded in securing an exemption of an annual payment by Government as mentioned above. The Commissariat Agent deserves thanks of the traders of the Province, who will also fenjoy this just exemption of a most vexatious duty on their goods, which may henceforth be sold at a reduced price to the benefit of the whole community.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Jonye :

"In the last issue of your paper you have been pleased to say a few words that we are quarrelling for a municipality, and not helping Chunderkant Babu for establishing a charitable dispensary here, although he the Babu is willing to take the lion's share upon himself of the cost. I am sorry you are misinformed on the subject. The fact is this, Babu Chunderkant, without consulting the Government rules for the management of charitable hospitals and dispensaries, wrote in reply to the Secretary to the Loyalty Committee, who requested him to become the President, to establish a charitable dispensary in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and gave his estimate of the whole cost at Rs. 5000, only one half of which he thought we shall get from Government and one third of the other half he promised to contribute from his own pocket. The Secretary pointed out to him his mistake, and the matter was hushed up. He never again agitated the subject. With regard to the extension of Act VI of 1868 to this place, I have to inform you that the Babu was foremost some five years ago to call repeated meetings of the inhabitants to discuss the subject when Mr. Hopkins the then Joint Magistrate of Serampore wrote to him about it. Had not some of the young men taken up the matter in their own hands, the Act would have been enforced ere long. Now the same question has been again raised by the present Joint Magistrate of Serampore who convened a formal meeting here a fortnight ago, to consider the matter. Babus Chunderkant, Poorno Chunder, Onurup Chunder, Hem Chunder and several others gave their vote in favor of the extension of the Act. Babu Chunderkant said at the meeting, that he has no objection to the extension of the Act, but he feared the Act would not allow the *ryots* to decompose jute plants in the Surrosutty Canal. The Magistrate explained that even if the Act is not introduced the practice of steeping jute in the Surrosutty water will be prohibited by him as the water is used largely for bathing and drinking purposes. There was no hot discussion, no party strife, and the opinions of all, who were present were unanimous."

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following from Garbetta :

"Lately an attempt was made to commit a *Dacoity* at *Khirpi* in Sub-Division of Garbetta in Midnapore. The story is interesting. One dark night 5 or 6 men attacked a little house in the village. The inmates of the house were two women and a man. The latter was a weak, timid sort of man. The *Dacoits* to break open the door began to strike against it. The poor helpless man sank in consternation. But the spirit of one of the women—the wife of the said man—was far above drooping in an emergency like this. She ran instantly towards the door for defence, held it fast with all her might, so that it might not give way. The *dacoits*, opposed from inside, now tried their utmost with fury and violence, to break open the door but to no effect. The odds were 1 to 6 and what is more astonishing one woman against 5 or 6 stout men and yet she successfully kept them at bay. She was in fact a woman of unusual robust constitution of body. Whoever has seen her is of opinion that she can very easily carry off two natives of ordinary constitution under her arms. This woman reminds one of the mazons, I have heard of, and of the gipsy woman I have read of in Sir Walter Scotts "Talisman." To return.—The door though it did not give way wholly, was broken through in certain portions. The robbers then struck her over and over through the broken door with lighted torches. The woman finding it almost impossible to stand any longer to the defence of the door—her house and her property, was however not wanting in presence of mind. She all of a sudden called her mother (the other woman) to give her the sword—the word *sword* had a decided effect on the *Dacoits*. They ventured not to stand before this strange woman with a sword in hand and they fled. People in the meantime gathered on the spot—the Chowkidars were sought for, but nowhere to be found. The Chowkidars were afterwards with two others were put under arrest. They were tried in the court of the Deputy Magistrate of Garbetta. They confessed their guilt and were committed to the sessions.

The result of the trial, in that court is not yet known which in due course of time will be communicated to you.

WE HAVE MUCH pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter from Mr. Slater, Manager and Actuary of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company :

Thanks for your kind notice of our Company in your issue of the 20th December last, which I received on my return to town after the holidays.

In reply to the last paragraph thereof kindly refer (1) to page 4 of annual report in which it is stated we received "141 Applications for assuring Rs. 589,000 of which 60 are European for Rs. 313 500 and 81 are Native Proposals for Rs 275,500. No Policies have been discontinued. This is, we believe unprecedented." (2) To my remarks at the Annual Meeting page 19 second last paragraph counting from bottom thereof. "The Oriental possesses sufficiently reliable statistics to enable it to accept Native Lives at European Rates with *perfect safety*." (3) The conditions and proofs required in assuring Native Lives are just the same as those for Europeans and are as in the accompanying Prospectus.

For my own part, from ten years' experience, I am much in favor of Native Assurance. As a rule Native Proposals being from the educated class are very safe as Natives are very temperate and their habits are in accordance with the climate of India.

Yours faithfully,
D. W. HANCULAN SLATER
Manager and Actuary.

THE SHOMPROKASH thus winds up an article on the movements made in Calcutta for the promotion of Science education :

"We will conclude with a few words to Sir Richard Temple. He is an object of special regard and gratitude to our countrymen, for no governor before him exhibited so much interest in our welfare and no governor before him undertook so many works of utility aiming at our special benefit. But we warn Sir Richard that in mixing with us he may not have a hand in promoting divisions in the community. Has he not been able to sound the feelings of the respectable portion of our countrymen? Does he not see how many are in favor of Dr, Sircar's scheme? If he think of carrying out his own, views by setting up the Leaguers he labors under a great mistake. If people had any respect for the League so many respectable people would not have deserted its cause. If Sir Richard be really benevolently disposed towards us let him by his counsel and exhortation endeavor to farther Dr. Sirkar's project and persuade the Leaguers to make common cause with him."

FRIDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

TO MR. J. G. N. POGOSE and others of Dacca and Naraingunge the public will be indebted for the benefit of Naraingunge being converted into a port for sea-going vessels. From the correspondence placed at our disposal by the kindness of the Government of Bengal it appears that these gentlemen took the initiative in addressing a memorial to Government pointing out that Naraingunge forms the chief and central mart of Eastern Bengal, and irrespective of its extensive trade with Dacca and Chittagong, draws almost the entire traffic, consisting chiefly of jute, cotton, safflower, rice, &c, of Furreedpore, Backergunge, Noakhally, Tipperah, Mymensingh, Rungpore, and other Eastern and North-Eastern districts, but unfortunately for want of a good port the resources of these districts are confined within very narrow limits. They accordingly requested the Government of Bengal that measures may be adopted to facilitate navigation in the Megna and that orders given for surveying the river and improving navigation so as to enable sea-borne vessels from Indian and foreign ports to reach direct this central mart of Eastern traffic. The Government has sanctioned a small establishment for the immediate survey of the river from the sea to Naraingunge and directed the Master Attendant to make the necessary arrangements.

A CORRESPONDENT from the Punjab informs us that the festivities and merry-making on the occasion of the Princes' visit to the Punjab were marred by universal dissatisfaction amongst the Sikhs caused by the discharge of fireworks from the Sikh temple at Amritsir, which was considered an act of sacrilege. The writer also complains that Europeans approached the golden temple with their shoes on. It is strange that the local authorities did not consult the native gentlemen of the city in the matter.

OF THE books and pamphlets received in the Bengal Library during the quarter ending 31st December last there were 144 of the former and 106, of the latter; of these 90 were in Bengali, 5 Musulman-Bengali, 12 English, 3 Hindi, 12 Sanskrit, 1 Urdu, 1 Anglo-Bengali, 16 Bengali and Sanskrit, 1 English and Khossi, 1 English and Sanskrit, 1 Hindi and Sanskrit, 1 trilingual Bengali, English and Sanskrit. The subjects of the Bengali books and pamphlets were Religion, Poetry, Drama, Fiction and Law and the rest consisted of miscellaneous literature mostly composed of doggrels and balderdash. Some of the school-books were on interesting scientific subjects.

THE TIMES OF INDIA in attempting to correct the statement of the special correspondent of a contemporary that the cost of the Maharaja of Cashmere's entertainment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was about a crore of rupees, falls we fear into another mistake. He states that the total cost did not exceed five lakhs. We are credibly informed that it amounted to twenty lacs of rupees, including the expenses of the Maharaja's visit to Calcutta and other towns and his charities at the several Hindu shrines.

MR. DOSSABHOY FRAMJI, Chairman of the Bombay Municipality, laid down a precedent at a recent meeting of the local Corporation which we hope will not be followed elsewhere. A special meeting of the Municipal Corporation was called to meet at 4 P. M. on Friday last. Even at quarter past four members did not assemble sufficient to form a quorum and consequently the Chairman "proposed to avail himself of the powers vested in him by the 14th section of the Municipal Corporation Act, which directed that in case of a special meeting being called, and a quorum consisting of 30 members failed to assemble, the chairman might adjourn the meeting, and at such adjourned meeting the business advertised for the special meeting could be disposed of, whether there was a quorum or not." And he adjourned the meeting to half past four!

WE TAKE the following from the *National Paper* :

"A Bengali has gone to Teheran, Persian, and has been appointed Tutor to a Persian Prince. The name of this Bengali is Ram Chunder Pradhan. The Persian Prince first met his Bengali Tutor in Berlin, in October next, where he was for sometime. The Baboo will soon be presented to the Shahi."

THE ROAD CESS, the *Behar Herald* hears, is being collected in Chumparun. Our contemporary justly deprecates this measure as most injudicious and hard. The ryots have not yet fully recovered from the effects of the late Famine, and another scarcity is impending. They have yet to repay the advances received by them in 1874, and we regret that Government should have decided to impose upon them the Road Cess at such a time as this.

THE BEHAR HERALD says that the Government has passed the following orders in the Patna College Riot case :

"Fourteen pupils, including those who were tried in the Magistrate's Court, have been struck off the College rolls; the Librarian, who was judicially convicted of implication in an unlawful assembly, has been dismissed from his appointment, and so has been one of the senior masters, who though present on the occasion, abstained from exerting his influence in keeping the boys in order, and subsequently lent no help in getting at the real culprits. Three other Masters have been fined each a month's pay for a similar offence; to teach a lesson to the institution, the term of the next vacation has been reduced by one week, lastly, the Principal has been censured for neglecting to take proper precaution against the possibility of a disturbance, and for not keeping matters straight."

These orders are simply cruel. We would advise the parties concerned to petition the Lieutenant Governor for the reconsideration of his orders.

SATURDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

THE VANITY FAIR has a most violent article upon the Viceroy elect. It says: "The wildest dreamer would never have dreamt of Lord Lytton. He is simply a young man from the Foreign Office, with no other known talent than that of plagiarising indifferent French authors in indifferent English verse; not an improper person to put at one end of a wire in Madrid when there is an able Foreign Minister at the other end of it in London, but by no means a proper person to set loose in the rule of two hundred millions of the Queen's subjects at the other side of the world. Moreover he is small in stature, weak in health, and not likely to stand the Indian climate. This is a very dangerous appointment and has evidently been made to please somebody. It is, however, neither a man of business, nor a rhyming sucking ambassador who is required in India, but a Statesman &c. &c." We fear there is much of personal feeling in this criticism.

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WE NOTICE the appointment of Colonel Burne as Private Secretary to the new Viceroy. We hope this appointment does not imply the revival of Lord Mayo's policy.

THE BOMBAY 'Ryots' Commission has been dissolved. The members have not been able to come to an agreement as to the remedial measures to be adopted, and so each of them will write a separate minute.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA says that at Manilla Messrs. Genton and Aylett have perfected steam machinery for preparing hemp from the species of plantain which yields that article in the Philippines. The mechanism is simple and easy to manage, and works with rapidity and regularity. The hemp comes away from the knife quite clean, and without the fibre breaking. May not Bengal plaintain suit the purpose?

IT IS STATED that Lord Northbrook has decided on going home in the *Tenasserim* from Calcutta, instead of *via* Bombay, the near approach of the hot weather and his Lordship's state of health, having, it is supposed rendered a journey across Central India inadvisable for him Before his departure, however, it seems probable that he will take a short run up-country to say good-bye to the Prince of Wales, at Benares or Allahabad. The Duke of Buckingham, according to the Madras papers, may be expected here on a visit to His Excellency before the end of the month.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 1st February.—The Queen has been pleased to confer Baronetcies on the undermentioned gentlemen:—John Henry Scourfield, Esq., member for Pembrokeshire; Colonel R. T. Gilpin, member for Bedfordshire; John Leslie, Esq., member for Monaghan; Gilbert Greenal Esq., member for Warrington; John Stewart Hardy, Esq., member for Kye; also on John Walrond, Esq., and Gerald Codrington Esq., Sir Lewis Pelly and General Sir Henry Norman will probably succeed to the vacancies in the Indian Council.

Paris, 31st January.—At the General Elections yesterday the majority of the Senators returned were moderate Republicans. Neither Buffet nor Dufaure were elected. It is expected that the former will resign his seat as Minister of the Interior. Wednesday next has been fixed for the election of deputies.

Madrid, 31st January.—The Royalist troops are successfully advancing and gradually closing round the Carlists.

Vienna, 28th January.—There was an engagement yesterday between the Turkish and insurgent troops; the latter being defeated on the road leading into Trebinje. The town of Trebinje was ultimately relieved.

St. Petersburg, 30th January.—The Russian troops stormed and captured Andidshan on the 21st.

Constantinople, 31st January.—The Envoys of northern Powers were verbally submitted to Count Andrassey's scheme reforms to Porte to-day. They are supported by other European Powers, and the Porte promises that their communication shall have consideration.

Washington, 31st January.—A Bill has been introduced into the Congress by Democrats, imposing a duty of three cents per pound on coffe, and fifteen cents per pound on tea.

Cairo, 29th January,—Mr. Cove, having obtained the information required in respect to the Egyptian finances, will return shortly to England, the English Government wishing to confer with him. Two gentlemen will be sent here by Her Majesty's Government, who will occupy posts in the Egyptian Finance Ministry.

Cairo, 31st January.—The Egyptian troops occupied the province of Hamassin without opposition, the King of Abyssinia collecting his forces at Adowa.

THE HON'BLE DOORGA CHURN LAW has resigned his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council. Indifferent health is the cause of his resignation.

WE ARE sorry to observe that the rate of mortality in Calcutta is again rising In the week ending on the 23rd January the total number of deaths was 280, and in the succeeding week 278. Last week the total number of deaths from cholera was 27, and the same from fever 102.

IT IS stated that the Secretary of State proposes to appoint Mr. Cave to be the Advocate General of Calcutta, though Mr Paul has held the appointment for the last three or four years. Patronage is sweet, and the Secretary of State cannot be expected to forego it. The Calcutta bar ought to protest against this gross injustice to their representative.

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Indian Mirror* is mistaken in thinking that the new Calcutta Municipal Bill provides for the absolute removal of the Chairman on a vote of two-thirds of the Justices. The Bill simply declares that he shall be *removeable* and not that he shall be *removed*; it will rest with the Government whether he should be removed or not, and the Justices or the Commissioners will therefore have very little power over him. A motion was made in the Council for declaring that on a vote of two-thirds of the Justices the Chairman shall be removed, but as usual it was negatived by the standing official majority.

WE OBSERVE that Dr. Duff in lately addressing an audience in Edinburgh questioned the propriety of the presence of the Prince of Wales at some of the sports and amusements in India. The venerable Doctor said:

"Undoubtedly there were some things which had already excited unpleasant apprehensions. Idolatrous temples were visited; the tooth of Buddha, the founder of the Buddhist system, which prevailed so widely and tyrannically over the people, was inspected, and so on. Then spectacles had been witnessed which had produced a feeling of painfulness on the part not only of Christian people in this land, but of respectable secular-minded people—exhibitions, for instance, of cruelty to animals; exhibitions which were prohibited within the British Isles by legislative enactment; exhibitions of a kind which were most odious and intolerable to myriads even of the Native population of India. Then again, spectacles such as the exhibitions of Native dancers—Nautch girls. He thought as Christians that if dancing was to be exhibited it ought to be left very much as an amusement to children, not to be made a recreation for grown-up men and women. With regard to dancing all that we feel called upon to say is that Bishop Heber did not consider it inconsistent with his Christian faith to witness the dancing of Indian nautch girls. Perhaps Dr. Duff will allow that that eminent prelate was a good Christian.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Catalogue of Bengali Books for schools, vernacular medical classes, Normal Schools &c. compiled by the School-Book Committee. 2. Report on the Civil Dispensaries in British Burmah for 1874 75. 3. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of October 1875 and for the seven months, from 1st April to 31st October 1875 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1873 and 1874. 4. A scheme for the School of Industry or Practical Science, proposed to be established in Calcutta, from funds raised by the Indian League with Government aid drawn up by order of the Director of Public Instruction, by Dinanath Sen. 5. Notices of Sanskrit M. S. S. By Rajendralala Mitra, Vol. III Part III. No. X. 6 A History of the Hindoo or Presidency College. By Rajnarain Bose. 7. Komul-Kalika—a Poem in Bengali, by Dinanath Gangooly. 8. Bhramar—a monthly journal in Bengali, Vol. II. No. 15. 9 Unno Bikshan or the Microscope, a monthly journal in Bengali Vol. I. No. V. 10 The Rent-Law of Bengal, with High Court Rulings and elucidatory notes, by Jogendrachandra Maulik, B. A. B. L. 11. Report on Public Instruction in British Burma for 1874-75. 12. A Welcome Address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. By Bhyasham Tirumacharyar, Bangalore. 13. First report of the College Reunion. By Khagendranath Rai. 14. A poem for the College Reunion. By Hemchunder Bannerjea.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1876.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

IN conceding to Calcutta the elective system Sir Richard Temple has evidently taken a leap in the dark. He may have been actuated with the best of intentions; he may have wished to make a substantial concession to the rate-payers of Calcutta; he may have honestly thought that they are ripe for the revolution he is about to inaugurate, but he did not apparently weigh carefully the conditions and difficulties which surrounded this important question. He was perfectly right in assuming that the public were not satisfied with the present system of Municipal administration, and that they cried for a change. But he did not patiently or impartially examine the causes of the collapse of the present system. The complaint was not that the Justices had not sufficient power, but that whatever power they had was neutralised by the jealous action of Government, or its representative, the Chairman. From the beginning of the creation we mean of the present Municipality, the Justices were overweighted with Government authority, that is to say, the independent Justices could not turn one way or another without being check-mated by the official Justices. The phalanx of Bengal, Behar and Orissa Justices was always ready to sweep down upon the independent Justices whenever they were at issue with the Government or the Chairman. Perhaps this was deemed necessary at the first stage of the experiment of partial self-government which the Government provided by Act VI of 1863. The scandals which the tyranny of the Bengal, Behar and Orissa Justices caused were however too barefaced and too numerous for a conscientious Government to tolerate them long, and we accordingly had the satisfaction of seeing the honest Sir William Grey take a bold and decided step in the matter. That right-minded Governor with one stroke of his pen removed the Bengal, Behar and Orissa Justices from the corporation and gave the independent Justices fair play. Unfortunately the despot who succeeded him, though he professed the utmost liberality, did not look upon the experiment of his predecessor with a friendly eye; he at once saw that the independent Justices under the new constitution were too powerful for himself and his deputy the Chairman. He could not, with any decency, at once restore the Bengal, Behar and Orissa Justices *en masse*, but he sought to accomplish indirectly what he could not do directly. He appointed a number of persons as Justices between whom and the Government in the words of Sir Richard Temple, there was or "should be a community of sentiment and opinion." The result was at once marked. The Chairman commanded a standing majority and the independent Justices were as heretofore swamped. Again rose the cry of the public against the Municipal Administration; again there was a struggle between the independent and working Justices and the Chairman; again were enacted fantastic tricks which made angels weep. At this stage of the drama the old Chairman of the Justices returned from England, and he brought with him an enlarged mind as a practical result of his short experience of the healthy political atmosphere of England. Things went on for a time as merrily as a marriage bell, but then came the battle of the markets, and again the Justices were plunged into a hot contest. After a time the temper of both parties cooled down and they were again reconciled. Lastly, a-lack-a-day! the then Vice-Chairman was put on trial, party feeling again ran high, the office of Vice-Chairman became vacant, and the public in one voice named Mr. Roberts as the fittest person for it. Before, however, this fatal war had begun the Chairman of the Justices was commanded by the Government to bring in a bill in the Legislative Council for the consolidation of the Municipal Acts, but no one had then asked for a change in the constitution. It is true that the Lieutenant Governor had then expressed his readiness to make a change if the public should want it, but he was not decisive, nor did the public shew any sign for a change. The contest which ensued for the appointment of Vice-Chairman, however, brought the independent Justices and the Government into loggerheads; the former being numerically weak were as a matter of course defeated, but their defeat was the signal of a bitter strife on the part of the public. Then rose the cry for a change in the constitution, in fact for an elective Municipal Government. Sir Richard Temple, laudably anxious to appease the public mind, announced his programme, and desired his Council to devise a scheme of elective system. The public now see how far it is calculated to satisfy their reasonable and just wishes. The new constitution is clogged with so many conditions and restrictions that it would practically place the rate-payers and their representatives in a far worse position than they are in under the present system. The new constitution will be a King Stork with a vengeance. Liable as the independent Justices now are to be over-ridden by *Apka-wasta* men, even these could be sometimes swayed by reason. But under the proposed system they would be perpetually in dread of the Chairman's authority, for its leading principle is that whenever they will run counter to the wishes of their master it will be in his power to move the Jagannath of Belvedere and crush them. We have been told that the great god will not be easily moved, that perhaps it will require many prayers and incantations before his godship will be propitiated. But past experience shews that the mighty divinity is partial to particular votaries and that when such votaries will offer up prayers he may shower any blessing.

It is remarkable that the new Bill satisfies no party. The mover of the Bill is himself opposed to the new principle; he honestly and candidly said in presenting the report of the Select Committee, that "speaking for himself individually he saw no reason to depart from the opinion he had originally expressed." Many well-informed and thoughtful men, both European and native,

doubt whether the new system will work satisfactorily. At any rate there is a consensus of opinion that if the Bill passes with the clauses vesting the Government with supreme authority in matters of administration and taxation, the new constitution would be a greater sham than the present. The question is simply this, whether the Government is prepared to trust the representatives of the people or not; the public cannot draw the fine and subtle distinction which Sir Richard Temple makes between "much confidence," and "extreme confidence." If he wishes to make the Commissioners a part of the Government machinery, let him honestly say so, but if he thinks that the ratepayers are ripe for self-government, let him give them full freedom. If the elected members should abuse their privileges and powers, the same breath that can make them can also unmake. If there is any one point in the history of the municipal administration of the town we have sketched above, which has become more patent than another, we repeat it is the predominance of the official element and the preponderance of the official voice. But Sir Richard Temple's Bill, instead of redressing that evil, seeks to aggravate it. Sir Richard says that the Government will not rashly fly in the face of public opinion, but what do the events of the last six months show? Even Sir William Grey, mild and honest as he was, did not hesitate to interfere once with the Police rate. In this country public opinion is too weak and the Government all-powerful. Sir Richard may be willing to nurse his child with a paternal care, but he will not rule for ever, and who knows what those coming after him may do? Far better we say that the present system should be continued with such modifications as may give the independent Justices fair play, than that a nominal elective system should be conceded to the people of Calcutta, which would prove a disgraceful delusion and snare. We would even go further. We would much rather have an autocrat with a distinct sense of responsibility than a delusive representative system. We do not say that we have no confidence in Government, but we do say that if the Government wishes to retain power in its hands, let it do so broadly, directly and definitively, but let it not delude the people with a bauble of self-government, while pulling the whole string from behind. We want progress, and it should be real and substantial and not a mockery; that cannot be called progression, which is really and truly retrogression.

PROPERTY IN LAND.

SUCH was the title of a lecture which Mr. Justice Phear delivered at the last meeting of the Bethune Society. The learned lecturer approached the subject in a philosophical spirit, and intelligently traced the history of property in land in India and England. He elaborated the theory that in the origin of society the land was his who tilled it. We have neither time nor space to devote to an examination of the process in which society has developed itself in the East, and which has led Mr. Justice Phear to arrive at the conclusions, which he has embodied in the lecture before us. He thus describes his different propositions: (1.) The immigrant and growing population in each different tract or district of country, although made up of village units, in course of time acquired as a whole a certain homogeneity of physical appearance and of character, peculiar to itself, being the product of various influences, such as circumstances of the district, general habits of life of the people, infiltration of foreign ingredients, and so on. (2). A hereditary aristocratic class rose to the top of each community or people (so distinguished), and established over it a domination which bore characteristics resembling those of feudalism in Europe. (3). And a clerkly class in substance; hereditary known every where as the Brahmans, in like manner came into social pre-eminence; and managed to appropriate to itself the influence and authority of the priest and the teacher.

The only omission in this theory to our mind seems to be that Mr. Phear takes no note of the State as a sharer of the produce of the soil. His chiefs are apparently the feudal chiefs, the lords of the manor; he loses sight of the king, the lord of lords, who as representing the community in the aggregate had always a lien upon the land. Whether in Hindu or Mahomedan times the State always appropriated to its own service a portion of the produce of the land. Call it revenue, rent or tax, the share of the State was always recognized and submitted to. In olden days the taxes proper were few, the produce of the land was the chief resource of the State, and the lords of the manor paid from their assignments the portion of the State. We do not also agree with the learned lecturer that "probably the *Brahman*, *Kshatria*, *Vaisya*, and *Sudra* of the Brahminical codes were only the Utopian class distinction of a pre-historic More." The Hindu system of caste was based upon the sub-division of occupations, and the social history of the people, whether taken from the pages of mythologic legends, dramas, poems, or tales, or from proverbs and traditions, points to the actual operation of the sub-division. It is true that in progress of time and in the tide of Western civilization the old landmarks of Hindu society have been gradually washed away, but the remnants, which we still see, remind us of the existence of a structure, which could not be a fabric of the imagination.

As to when land acquired value as personal property it is difficult to say, but that it had that value Mr. Phear does not deny. He admits that "copper plates of title, old sanads, and other evidence of the like kind disclose the pretty frequent grant or assignment of the right to make collections and other zemindari rights made by a superior lord, or the gift of a plot from the waste, or out of the zemindar's *zeraiat*, to a Brahman or other deserving person." But, he observes, "I know of no instance of private transfer by purchase and sale of actual land, or of the lease of land in consideration of a rent." Again, he says, "as long as right to land was inseparably associated with personal use of it, there was no thought of alienating it at the will of the person to whom the use belonged, but when it became a mere commodity," which was only valuable for as much as it would bring on being let out, then of course it also became freely alienable like any other commodity." He continues: "this stage has never been reached in the course of the purely oriental development. It is, however, hardly too much to say that the tendency of the natural economic and social forces of the country if allowed free play and given time would have been to make the land a commodity in the hands of the village cultivator or perhaps even of the mahajan rather than in those of the zemindar. But in Bengal the permanent settlement which gave an artificial right to the zemindars and the English civil courts which recognize the power of alienating every personal right capable of definition, have introduced disturbing forces of immense effect; and it would be rash indeed to attempt to foretell the ultimate result which may be expected in the course of progress if the Legislature should not again interfere."

We are afraid that Mr. Phear's enquiry has not been sufficiently comprehensive to satisfy him that the land has had a value attached to it as property. The very fact that lands used to be frequently given away as *bromutter* or *lakhiraj* with liberty to the donee to dispose of the same in the best way he thought fit implied that land had value as property. The Mahomedan law of pre-emption shewed that land was a subject of barter like other commodities, for if the land was not bought and sold, the State would not have recognized the right of pre-emption. Then the history of the great families of Bengal and North India also demonstrates the fact that there was alienation of land by sale, and that many of these families acquired vast landed property by purchase. All these occurred before the Permanent Settlement was concluded. So the creation of the proprietary right in land has not been the result of the Permanent Settlement. That Settlement did not confer new rights—it simply recognized existing rights. It merely defined the limitation of the State demand upon the land in perpetuity, a right, which had been inherent in the State in oriental countries. It is true that the authors of the settlement were guided in their notions of the Settlement by their English experience, but they did not model a new state of society in Bengal. They saw large landed-proprietors in existence, men owning thousands of acres, and as they found that the State was a loser by fluctuations in its revenue demand, and as it was then verging on bankruptcy in consequence of want of punctuality in the payment of the revenue, they sought to fix the Government assessment in perpetuity both with a view to replenish the State exchequer and to stimulate the landlords in their exertions for the improvement of the resources of the soil. Their anticipations were justified by results. The revenue was paid in with clock-work regularity, and the zemindars having been allowed the benefit of the waste lands as a compensation for the exorbitant assessment made laid out capital for the reclamation of the wastes. The Settlement was thus a great success both financially and politically. It is true that since the produce of the soil has commanded a renumerative market the value of land has considerably risen, and that there has been consequently a greater investment in land, but that is the natural outcome of the progress of society, and not of the land laws of the English Government.

THE LAND REVENUE IN ASSAM.

THE REPORT on the administration of land revenue in Assam throws some light on the subject which we have discussed in the previous article. The permanently-settled country in Assam consists of two main portions: (1.) the permanently-settled part of the district of Goalpara; (2) the permanently-settled part of the district of Sylhet. The permanently-settled tract now comprised in the district of Goalpara was formerly a part of the district of Rangpur. It was chiefly in the hands of border chieftains, who paid a nominal tribute to the Mogul emperors. At the time of the decennial settlement of Bengal, this tribute was accepted as the land revenue. The permanently-settled part of Goalpara is emphatically a country of landlords. The permanently-settled part of the district of Sylhet consists partly of land settled at the time of the decennial settlement of Bengal, which afterwards became permanent, and partly of lands settled parmanently since that date. In the decennial settlement of Sylhet, which was made in 1789-90, only lands then under cultivation were included. In 1802 a rough estimate was made of the area of the unassessed land (then and since known as ilam lands). Portions were settled under what were called halabadi pottas, in which no term was expressed. As the revenue had never up to that year been enhanced, the permanency of the halabadi holdings was recognized by Government in 1869, and these lands henceforward fell into the same position as the lands originally settled at the time of the decennial settlement. There are 50,939 permanently settled estates on the revenue roll, and the total revenue is Rs. 3,67,136. A permanently-settled estate is on the average 33 acres in extent and pays Rs. 6 land revenue. The permanently-settled part of Sylhet is therefore emphatically a country of peasant proprietors. A large portion of the district of Sylhet is temporarily-settled. In 1835, and following years, those of the ilam lands, above referred to which were not included in the area covered by the halabadi pottahs, were settled for a term. As these leases began to fall in, the question of the right of Government in ilam lands we use mooted, and it was ultimately decided, in 1869, that Government has full proprietary rights in all ilam lands not included in halabadi pottahs. At the same time, the lease-holders were declared to have a right of occupancy. It was orderd that, as existing settlements fell in, the cultivated land should be settled with the lessees at rates based on the rent paid by cultivators for the same class of lands in other parts of the district, after deduction of the usual allowances for cost of collection and profit. The term fixed for settlement is twenty years from 1872. The settlement-holder is entitled to re-settlement at the expiry of the term, provided he accepts the rate of assessment then fixed. Assam Proper was conquered in 1825 from the Burmese, who had overrun it. Up to 1832, it was not determined whether the Government of India would retain the Province in its hands. In 1832, Upper Assam, comprising the districts of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, was made over to Rajah Purander Singh, on condition of his paying an annual tribute of Rs. 50,000. In the following year the remaining districts of Kamrup, Darrang

and Nowgong were placed under Captains Bogle, Matthie, and Rutherford, as Collectors. Rajah Purander Singh was unable to pay the tribute imposed, and so Upper Assam was resumed in 1839. With the Ahom rulers, it was a principle that both the land and the subject were the property of the State. Every ryot beyond a certain age was liable to personal service, or to a commutation thereof in money; he was, on his part, entitled to a certain quantity of land for his maintenance. This system had, from long-continued civil wars and the occupation of the country by the Burmese, fallen into almost inextricable confusion when the British acquired the Province. It took a long time to introduce a land revenue system. Even up to this date, it has not been found possible to abolish entirely certain remains of the ancient system of levying the dues of the State. From the first, Government made a settlement direct with the cultivators. At present Assam Proper is subject to an annual settlement. The country is divided into 392 tahsildari circles, called mouzahs, each of which is presided over by a mouzahdar. The mouzahdar annually measures each cultivator's holding, and assesses him at certain rates on the acreage he holds. The cultivation fluctuates considerably, that is, cultivators are migratory in their habits. Speaking generally however, the low rice lands are regularly cultivated from year to year; higher lands are cultivated in cycles of years. The former, called rupit, are assessed at Rs. 1-14-0 an acre, and the latter, called faringati, at Re. 1-8. Homesteads, orchards, and gardens are assessed at Rs. 3 an acre. A right of occupancy is very distinctly recognized in the cultivator, subject to the payment of the revenue demanded. A right of transfer is tacitly recognized. Leases for ten years are encouraged but are rarely taken, the people being afraid to bind themselves for so long a period. Holdings settled for a term are expressly declared in the rules to be heritable and transferable, on condition of the transfer being registered. There is a class of proprietors who are allowed to pay half the rates on the land they hold, up to a certain limit of area. The position of this class has been much debated of late years; indeed, their position varies in different districts. Their case is now before the Chief Commissioner. Lastly, there are in Assam Proper some large holdings, called chamuas in Kamrup and Nowgong, and kheraj khats in Darrand and Lakhimpur, the revenue of which is paid direct into the Treasury without intervention of mouzahdar. The holders of these estates are merely large ryots, having the privilege of paying the revenue direct.

The above facts shew that in Assam as in every other part of India the growth of property in land has been from the tiller to the landlord, the estate having always a right in the produce of the soil. The landlord, as Mr. Justice Phear puts it, has been the leading member of the village community, but there is no mistake that there has been a process of individualization going on, which is the basis of all property.

THE EPIDEMIC FEVER.

IN HIS minute on the last administration report of Bengal in speaking of the "Burdwan Fever," which has decimated some of the fairest portions of Lower Bengal within the last sixteen years, the Lieutenant Governor thus disposes of the Drainage theory, which we have been advocating in these columns ever since 1864, as sufficiently and fully accounting for its occurrence in an epidemic form. His Honor says, "defects in drainage will naturally suggest themselves as causes, but then the fever prevailed in the high and dry lands as well as in the swampy tracts." The fact stated by His Honor is no doubt a striking feature in the history of this fever, but this seeming incongruity, which has appeared to him to be so fatal to the theory in question, will, we venture to think, be found to be altogether inconsequential. The broad outlines of the theory are thus delineated in the Epidemic Fever Pamphlet issued some time since from this press:

"It will be thus seen that places, otherwise similarly situated or rather more favorably situated for the propagation of the epidemic, have nevertheless escaped it, only because the road has not extended into them, and their drainage has not been interfered with. As for facts tending to show that places, in every respect similarly circumstanced, have yet escaped from the consequences thereof, we are not aware of any; nor, in our opinion, is such a contingency possible; when it is our firm belief, induced after a careful analysis of a number of facts collected during the last ten years, firstly, that the type of fever met with in the epidemic districts is solely due to something in the soil—and the condition most favourable to the development of *that something*, is excessive or abnormal humidity of the sub-soil; secondly, that when such a state of the sub-soil is not the normal condition (in some places excessive humidity is normal, owing to the extreme porousness or some other peculiarity of the soil, as in the case of almost the whole district of Rungpore, where consequently this type of fever rages endemically) the cause which operates most powerfully to produce that condition is impeded drainage; and thirdly, that it is the inordinate humidity of the sub-soil of towns and villages, and not of the *paddy fields and jullas*, which contributes to the outbreak of the fever with epidemic intensity. Strange as it may appear, it is none the less true, that the fact, that the natural drainage of a Bengal town cannot with impunity be interfered with, which of all others should have forced itself generally into notice, is yet just the one generally least known or recognised—and it is to this ignorance or indifference, that is to be attributed, the ruin of many flourishing cities and towns both in earlier and latter times."

To make this more clear we should add here, that the most favorable condition for the evolution of that *something* (call it *miasm* or any thing else) which bears the germ of the type of fever in question, and its diffusion and the consequent contamination of the atmosphere is that when after the close of the monsoon rain, the surface of the soil begins to dry, the sub-soil humidity, its effect, becomes most manifest, but it does not show itself when the soil is saturated with excessive moisture, for in that case it is absorbed by the surface moisture and its diffusion in the atmosphere is thereby prevented. Hence it is that in Bengal fever is more or less rife every year after the close of the rains than during its continuance. Hence it is that the period, extending from the 15th September to the close of November when the sub-soil humidity undergoes desiccation is popularly known as Jamastaka or the time of the year when the eight portals of the mansion of Pluto are kept open to receive the dead. That being the normal state of the country, nothing could be more natural than that an abnormal humidity of the subsoil of a village would cause that fever, which endemically rages in the country after the close of every rainy season, and give it an epidemic form. So that according to the theory quoted above the cause of the fever, when it breaks out in an epidemic form, being abnormal humidity of the subsoil of the *village* or *town* itself, where it makes its appearance, and not of the surrounding or contiguous *paddy* fields or *jullas*, it is quite immaterial whether the village where the fever has broken out, is situated in a *swampy* or comparatively *high tract*, for it is to the abnormal condition of the subsoil of the village itself, produced by obstruction offered to the drainage which it normally enjoyed, and not the swampy character of the contiguous paddy fields that the fever is due and owing. As a striking illustration of the above, we quote the following from the pamphlet referred to above:

"In the same Sub-Division a kutcha road was constructed between the years 1275, and 1276 (A. D. 1868-69) meeting the grand trunk road at Myapore, and extending to Khanakool, crossing in its course the drainage channels of many villages, and thereby intercepting their flow into the Kana Nuddee. This resulted in the breaking out of an epidemic in all the villages, whose drainage was thereby obstructed. The disease appeared in a mild form in 1870, but assumed a virulent type in the succeeding year. The following are the names of some of the villages, which are indebted to the road for this first blessing brought in its train, to wit, Khullutpore, Saota, Tanksabee, Gourang, Syebona, Langeolpara, Rughoonathpore, Kistanagore, Gopalnagore, Naraunpore, and Khanakool.

In our issue of the 5th ultimo we gave in great detail the last mentioned case, and solicited the authorities to open out the khals, and thereby restore the drainage of all the villages which had been affected by the road in question.

Our excuse for having been so importunate in the matter, was the circumstance that the epidemic fever, which disappears or abates with the setting in of the hot weather to re-appear at the close of the rains, might, we fondly believed, be prevented from again making its appearance in those villages by the timely adoption of the precautionary measure we had taken the liberty to suggest. Our recommendation, however, not being one of chivalrous raid against shrubs and herbs, nor of enmity against receptacles of water in poor people's compounds, nor of annihilation of *pana* in old tanks nor of any one of a hundred and one things, which readily address themselves to the senses, and are therefore seized upon with avidity by our officials, was not at all heeded, and it is now our painful duty to state that the fever has already made its appearance in many of those villages, and in a still more virulent form than in the previous year.

We are, however, glad to find that our article on the subject has been approvingly reproduced in the last number of the *Indian Medical Gazette* with the following pertinent remarks by the Editor, "It would be interesting to learn whether other villages similarly circumstanced have *not* been visited by the fever, and whether places differently circumstanced have. It is only from particular observations of an exact kind that sound conclusions can flow." We readily adopt this wise suggestion, and have much pleasure to supply the omission by offering the following facts. The road which has caused the obstruction to the drainage, extends, as we have before mentioned, as far as Khanacool. Beyond it are situated, on the same side of the Kana Nuddee, the villages of Obidpur, Odeypur, Kutadana and Ujodhya. The country in the midst of which these villages are situate, is particularly low and marshy, so much so that it is only in years of drought that the agriculturists obtain any crop therefrom, and yet the villages are quite free from the epidemic. The condition of the Kana Nuddee, again, is precisely the same in respect of these as of the neighbouring epidemic-stricken villages. The only difference which would strike any sensible man between the circumstances of the two lines of villages respectively, is that the road which crosses the drainage level of the latter does not extend to the former. The conclusion is, therefore, irresistible that their freedom from the epidemic is either attributable to their fortunate escape from the presence of the road, or their situation amidst a tract of country much more marshy than that of epidemic villages. We need not take time to consider which of the two to choose.

His Honor goes on to say: "If, however, defective drainage be an element in the causation, as I suspect it is, though there is not clear proof, then that will be advantageously affected in future by the several drainage schemes which have been set on foot." Doubtless the experiments referred to will bear their fruit, but if His Honor will read with some degree of attention the epidemic fever pamphlet he will find that more than fifty instances have already been adduced of villages having been attacked with the fever in an epidemic and virulent form immediately after obstruction had been offered to their natural means of drainage. Not one of those facts has yet been controverted; on the contrary many of them have been in a striking manner officially or otherwise confirmed and supported. If upwards of fifty instances, in which it has been clearly shown that the epidemic fever has followed obstructed drainage as closely and unmistakeably as any other effect would follow its natural and legitimate cause, are not sufficent to establish the truth of the drainage theory, all that we can say is that there is then no truth in inductive philosophy.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

SINCE the Rev. Mr. Long has quitted the shores of India he has greatly interested himself in Russian politics. He lately delivered a lecture at the East India Association on the "Position of Turkey in relation to British interests in India." Mr. Long justly remarks, the Turkish or Eastern Question—a burning one—is gradually coming to the front, and the late happy measure of the English Government with regard to the Suez Canal will hasten the unfolding the drama of the Eastern Question, and bring it to some kind of settlement. It involves, however, problems of the most serious and difficult character, which may task the highest powers of European statesmen to solve; and Mr. Disraeli has rung a warning note in the following remark, expressing the views of the leading political parties in England: "The interests of England in the settlement of the Turkish Question are not so direct as those of some Powers, but they were considerable, and they would be maintained; and if it became necessary to resort to a display of British power, that power would be displayed." The lecturer does not favorably regard the question of the preservation of the integrity of Turkey. He says, "the death-knell of Turkey is sounding, bankruptcy indicates a political crash, while England sees now that her blood and treasure so freely spent for the upholding Turkey have been utterly wasted. Turkey has borrowed 200,000,000*l.* sterling in twenty years, and there is nothing substantial to show for it; her independence and integrity guaranteed by treaties the result of hard-fought battles, are a dream. The Crimean, War, undertaken to support the Sick Man, has rather hastened his end; for twenty years new efforts have been made to improve Turkey, but they have ended in galvanizing a corpse; Turkey remains in mimicry of civilized life, a mere foreign garrison encamped in the fairest regions of the East." Again: "Turkey is now in the way; she is a menace to the peace of Europe. Could she have been reformed, it would have been a boon to herself and to humanity; but there is no hope of that, as a certain proverb expresses it, 'Where the Turk treads the grass grows not.' There is a varnish over Constantinople, but the irreclaimable savage of the Altai crops out from beneath. The reforms have been little better

than shams—mere pretence: look at the Hatti-Sherif, or Edict of Toleration—it was scarcely ever carried out; yet, to blind the public, the original copy was deposited with the relics of the Prophet! Fifty years ago George Canning pronounced the Turkish Government a nuisance; that nuisance has now become offensive. The Mogul Government of Delhi passed away last century, its antitype is going this. The shadow of the Kaliphate is joining the shadow of the Great Mogul—both dreary—as phantoms of the past, albeit in their day they were styled the refuge of the world—the shadow of God on earth." Mr. Long goes in strong for Russia. Supposing, says he, "that, with the concurrence of England, France, and the Northern Powers, Asia Minor comes under Russian rule, would not this, like any European rule, be a blessing to the millions in those regions so long desolated by Turish barbarism? Would not the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose? Russia itself has made great strides in reform during the present reign, and more are in progress. Would not that civilization which is turning the Crimea into a garden, and has planted the fair city of Odessa in localities last century overrun by Tartar hordes, be extended to the south of the Black Sea; and would not Asia Minor's great resources be developed by railroads, canals, and all the machinery of civilized life which is changing the face of Russia itself, where we see that, notwithstanding the Protective system, England carries on a good trade with Odessa and Petersburg? Would not the Christians of Turkey be placed in a higher position, and Turkish intolerance be suppressed, by the temporal power and pride of the Moslem being fully broken?" Further: "Moslem pride and fanaticism have ever proved in India the strongest barriers against the advancement of European civilization, and while England has done much to raise the Hindus, the Moslems have hitherto proved a wall of brass; any unfavourable news arriving of the further fall of the Crescent at the hand of the Christian Kafir may tend to lower that pride and teach them that the days of Amurath and Arangzeb are passed away for ever. There is much truth in the remark General Kauffmann made to me at St. Petersburg in reference to the Central Asian Moslems: "Their pride must first be humbled before the "light of Christianity and civilization can penetrate." The crumbling of Moslem power in Constantinople, Ispahan, Delhi, and Samarkand are signs of the times to the Indian Moslem, who is gradually learning that the pride of six centuries of conquest is levelled in the dust, and the sultan who bears the title of Amir-al-Momenim is being shorn of all his power; that the shadow of the Kaliphate is going down, as the shadow of the Great Mogul has gone down in Delhi. There is an apparent revival, but it is only the flare of the candle before it goes out. The light is beginning to break on the intelligent class of Natives in India, indicating to them that though Russia and England may differ on certain lines of policy, yet that in putting down feudalism, princely oppression, and the insolent claims of the Moslem, they go hand in hand. It is easy work for Englishmen in their island home, fenced in by the ocean and defended by Volunteers, to talk of repressing Russia; but it is a very different thing in India to meet a powerful military nation on the frontiers, with tens of thousands of enemies ready to start up behind on any favourable opportunity. What a shameful sight would be exhibited to the Heathen of two Christian Empires wasting on internecine strife the resources they need so urgently for working out the material and moral improvement of the East!"

We have not patience to give more extracts. We are surprised that Mr. Long, who in India if we mistake not opposed the policy of annexation, should advocate it in respect of Turkey, and who whilst here sought to elevate the condition of the Mahomedans, should openly preach that they should be crushed, if not annihilated. Was it becoming the lips of a Christian Missionary to propagate such un-Christian doctrines and belie the character of a life? We repeat we are surprised and shocked; more we need not say.

THE CURRENCY OF MAURITIUS.

THE MONETARY crisis in Mauritius has led the local Council to recommend a change in the currency of the colony. Hitherto the internal commerce of the island was carried on in currency notes payable in English money, but the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture recommend the rupee currency. The Joint Committee of the two Chambers are of opinion that "to avoid future fluctuations whereby the relative value of gold to silver might be exposed to sudden depreciation, that the system adopted for Ceylon should be adopted here, and the silver rupee be the only legal tender. Gold thereby would be neither attracted nor repelled, coming upon the market, it would secure its market price; but contracts, whether entered into by the Government or by private parties should not be influenced by the rise or fall of gold; entered into with the Rupee as the basis of all payments, they would be discharged under the same conditions. We all think it the safe plan, we assume that our opinion may not be, even if adopted by the whole Council, sustained in England, and under that hypothesis we believe that about 10·60 should be the equivalent of a British sovereign." The Committee further observe: "The value of the Rupee assessed according to the relative value of gold and silver in London market for the last three years, as 1s. 10d. sterling and theoretically the value of the British sovereign should be about 10. 90 Rupees. It is difficult to make a probable estimate of the future value of bullion, gold or silver, and an examination of the causes, and there are not a few, which might have a tendency to alter the relative value of silver and gold, is at present beyond our purpose, but there is no doubt that as silver nine years ago rose considerably above its present exchangeable value, it may rise again and the loss would be great indeed for those who having paid Rupees would be bound to receive sovereigns at the rate of 10. 90 Rupees. So long as the Rupee is the sole legal tender in India we think it should be so here, some of us would much prefer to see gold the sole standard, but it is not so in India, and for the reasons set forth in My Lord's Despatch we believe that it is at present more expedient that the Rupee should be the standard and we think also the sole legal tender. The Committee further recommend that power should be given from time to time to alter the rating of British gold coins as measured by the Rupee, that the French five franc silver coin should not be a legal tender, but only a token up to the amount of 20 Rupees, like the British Crown, but if it be deemed expedient, that it be a legal tender to any amount, its value should be assessed at 2 Rupees, and no more. That silver tokens to be current in Mauritius alone, and being decimals of the Rupee, should as soon as possible, be sent out, in twenty cents and ten cents, smaller sub-multiples of the Rupee being represented by the bronze coins now in circulation of which the lowest, the farthing, is almost exactly one cent of a Rupee." The Committee also recommend the introduction of a paper currency. They observe: "The Rupee is not a very convenient coin when large sums are to be conveyed from one place to another. It is indispensable that there should be a Paper Currency to replace the £ and $ Paper Currency which has almost entirely found its way back into the hands of the Commissioners of Currency." The Council have adopted these recommendations and forwarded them to the Secretary of State for the colonies.

There are good reasons we think why the currency of the Mauritius should be assimilated to that of India, but it is unfortunate that the rupee should be made legal tender there at a time when its value has so much diminished. As Mr. A. de Plevitz points out in his memorial to the Colonial Secretary, it is the poor laborers who will suffer the most from the change of the currency without any compensation to them. He writes: "It is quite true that the rupee was never objected to as payment for two shillings, but that was because it could be exchanged for two shillings. But when the Ordinance was passed here declaring that the rupee (1s 10d) should pass for two shillings, the banks without a day's delay paid out nothing but rupees and their subdivisions; and to obtain two shillings for a rupee became just as impossible as it would be in England to get a sovereign in exchange for 18 shilling and 4 pence. It is clear therefore that a man who now receives a rupee in payment for two shillings loses just one-twelfth of his wages or in other words will at the end of a year have received payment for eleven months instead of for twelve. Thus an Indian engaged on an estate at sixteen shillings a month would if not sick or absent properly receive 192 shillings in the course of the year, but if he is to have forced on him a rupee for every two shillings, he will receive only 176 shillings. This would be a flagrant injustice to the poor laborers. Of course the planters would gain; they would save 26*s* per every laborer annually, and thus indirectly reduce the wages, and we are therefore not surprised that the local Council in which the planting element is predominant should have supported the recommendations of the Committee. The public servants would also suffer a loss, but in their case it would be practically a reduction of their salaries, and if the Government finds it in the interest of the State necessary to order a general reduction, they should certainly bow to the necessities of the State. But the position of the laborers is exceptional. Their wages are low; there has been for a long time a loud complaint that they are not sufficiently remunerated, and it is now proposed to considerably lower their pay by an indirect move. Mr. Plevitz. who has so manfully fought their battle, has generously espoused their cause, but we hope the Government of India will back him. They are bound to see that the Indian laborers who have entered into contract at certain rates of wages, should not be indirectly forced to a reduction of their wages by a side-wind. We do not know whether this phase of the question has been sufficiently impressed upon the Colonial Secretary. We hope we will not be misunderstood. We do not object to the introduction of the rupee currency, provided a compensation be allowed to those laborers who have contracted at the shilling rate. Let the rupee be declared equivalent to two shillings as before, and let the difference between the nominal value and market value of the rupee be paid by the planter to the laborer under contract and there will be no complaint. As for future emigrants, the value of the rupee ought to be explained before they sign the contract, and if they accept the reduced rate, they will do so with eyes open.

ART SCHOOLS IN BENGAL.

BY PROTAPA CHUNDRA GHOSHA.

II.

II.—Alloys.—Brass is the most important alloy known to the people of this district; and the different proportions of copper, tin, and zinc, produce the several kinds of Brass suited to various purposes of life. The three principal kinds are called *pital, kansa,* and *bharan*. Pital is three parts of copper and one of zinc; kansa is copper and tin; and bharan is pital and tin with a slight addition of lead. This is how they are made and melted. Pital is more allied to brass than kansa. Kansa is very much like bell-metal and speculum metal; and bharan is an inferior kind of brass, more brittle and less susceptible of polish. Articles made with kansa emit no smell whatever when rubbed, and are not so easily affected by sour or acid fruits as pital or bharan. Bharan has the greatest unpleasant smell. A superior kind of kansa article is made at Khankra, near Moorshedabad. The exact proportions of the metals are kept a secret; but kansa of nearly equal quality is made in other districts also. Kansa is of a much brighter color, and, when properly polished, takes the appearance of silver. Kansa, however when cold, is less ductile and more brittle than pital brass. Pital, or the yellow brass, used to be extensively manufactured for cooking and other domestic utensils. Quite lately, however, European brass sheet has come into fashion, and the articles made from this description of brass, though turned out at a less cost, are much inferior to the quality of yellow brass of earlier days.

Like every other department of technical art, the art of making alloys is susceptible of great improvement. The specialities of particular localities might be generalised and taught in the village schools, and the peculiar processes and proportions might also be taught. Besides the manufacture of alloys, the mode of working the compounds, and turning, moulding, and beating, might be improved and simplified. It is needless to remark that the specific gravity of an alloy is seldom the mean of its component parts,

and that many alloys gain or lose in their density. Thus copper and zinc, and copper and tin, gain in density; while copper and lead lose. Tables of known effects of combination or cohesion ought to be taught by practical examples. Thus, ten parts of copper with one of tin sustain a weight of 32,093 pounds; while one of copper and one of tin of the same thickness, only 725 pounds. Again, four parts of tin and one of lead bear the weight of 10,607 pounds, while four of tin and one of zinc only 10,258 pounds, and four of tin and one of antimony 11,323 pounds. Such facts as the fusion of three metals, better conducted by melting two metals at a time, and then mixing the compounds together, are not known to the people, though in making kansa they appear to practise on the same principle. The peculiar property of type metal, which expands in cooling, ought to form the subject of special study, and a school ought to confine itself exclusively to it.

Such formulæ as the following may not only be taught by heart, but practised in school by making such alloys. And when convenient, the formulæ should be expressed in vernacular rhymes, in the fashion of Subhankara, the great popular calculator.

Antique bronze nails contain 20 pounds of copper to one ounce of tin; soft bronze has one ounce of tin to nine pounds of copper and hard bronze, one ounce of tin to seven pounds of copper. Ancient mirrors of India contained five ounces of tin to one pound of copper, while those of Greece and Rome six ounces of tin to one pound of copper. The art of making speculum mirrors has been altogether lost to us; and though for religious purposes we still use metallic mirrors, the use of silvered glass for ordinary purposes of life has altogether supplanted the other. In making bells the Bengal braziers use five ounces of tin to one pound of copper, and in making gongs only three ounces of tin to one pound of copper. But the composition of such alloys as gun-metal and brass ordnance could also be taught with advantage, so that brass for machinery may be made here.

In working a good gong, great care should be taken as to its manipulation. The alloy when cast is very brittle, and it would be better if it is plunged in cold water when at cherry red heat, and then confined between two discs of iron with holdfasts. In speculum metal the proportions of tin and copper are eight ounces to one pound respectively, and if tin be added when cold, the copper becomes pasty, though the addition of molten tin makes the copper more fusible. Thus again brass for turning at the lathe is made by adding a small quantity of lead to copper and zinc, but this addition of lead makes the brass unfit for hammering.

The moulds are generally made with a mixture of loam and cow-dung, to which fine cuttings of jute are added. The entire dough is well kneaded and thoroughly mixed, so that the mass becomes homogenous throughout. The prepared dough is applied on a wax or lead model and dried in the sun. It is then gently heated, when the wax or lead melts out. Lead is preferred to wax for accurate castings. But when large articles have to be cast, the prepared earth is applied on the article, and the coating is cut into small convenient pieces. When dry, the pieces are put together and tied with strong thread, and over this a thin coating of the prepared earth is applied and allowed to dry.

Kansa articles are always made by casting; if otherwise, hammered and shaped while the article is hot. Articles of bharana are never hammered. From the moulding furnace they are transferred to the turning lathe, where the required smoothness and polish are given to the surface.

Moulding has divided itself into several distinct callings. Those who make domestic utensils are seldom seen to cast anything else. One set of people devote themselves to the casting and finishing up brackets and parts of chandeliers and candlesticks. These two kinds of castings are principally practised in Bengal. There are few, however, who cast and mould figures and idols. A great many persons in the vicinity of Calcutta are employed in casting brass house fittings, such as hinges, traps, and bolts.

It would be easy to find teachers in these arts for Rs 10 per month each, and the cost of materials and tools ought not to exceed Rs. 30, and the monthly working charges Rs. 5.

Six distinct primary schools may be required to teach six different branches of this trade. One school may confine its teaching to the preparation and testing of alloys. The school which should teach this particular branch ought to be more frequently visited by experts than the other schools; for in this some higher knowledge of the chemistry of alloys is necessary.

The second may teach the art of moulding and casting utensils, house-fittings &c. The third braziers' school may confine its technical teaching to the turning of, and giving finish to, the articles cast and moulded by the second school. Bronzing, making of gold-size, making Damascus, and coloring bronzes legitimately, come under the scope of this school, but the arts are too varied and numerous. I think they should be the subjects of instruction of more schools than one.

The school for turning need not confine its teaching to the turning of brass utensils only, for the instruments and operations of turning are the same for almost all the metals. Silver articles may be turned at the same lathe at which brass utensils are turned. It is only for turning wood and ivory that a lighter hand and other kinds of edge tools and gouges are used. The lathe used by the natives in turning brass and other metals is something like a *bed lathe*, and the article is attached by a composition of shellac and rosin to the *spindle* or *mandrel*, which is usually turned by means of a string wound twice or thrice round it, which being alternately pulled backwards and forwards the lathe is rotated accordingly. The *polelathe* is never used for turning metals. It is used only when light articles of ivory or wood have to be cut, and in such cases the turner himself rotates the spindle by means of a bow, which he plies with his left hand, while with the right cutting or scraping away with the edge tool. The lathe is susceptible of improvement, and the introduction of foot-wheel lathes would, no doubt, facilitate work. Where the material is hard and is likely to give way in turning, the *centre lathe* would decidedly be an improvement, as in that case the article would be sustained between two pivots, which could be tightly fastened if required.

The art of turning hollow or in more axes than one ought to be taught with some care, as the native artists are deficient in this art. In giving an oval or rose-engine turn, the axis should be made movable, and the contrivance by which this could be effected is not known to them. Some judgment is necessary in giving a fluted and grooved exterior to an article and in teaching this art to perfection, some practical lessons in the geometry of rotation of solid bodies should be given, and the pupil should be taught how to turn and shape wood, metal, or ivory as would give some desired shape to the projected shadow of the article. In connection with carpentry, the art of turning might also be taught. But more of that hereafter.

To the higher class brazier properly belongs the art of constructing scientific instruments or parts thereof. Experience in casting, turning, joining, and beating is necessary in order to be able to turn out instruments and I think this should form a school by itself. But such a school as this cannot be properly conducted in the same way as a primary school, under a guru and technical teacher.

The fourth school should teach the art of type-founding, the necessary dies and casts being made in a neighbouring engraving school. In type-founding, particular attention should be drawn to the peculiar property of the type-metal, which expands in cooling. This property is due to the presence of small quantity of antimony, which is added to the lead before fusion. The different degrees of hardness and accuracy in moulding ought to be the subject of special study. The students should be taught to observe the variation in the properties in receiving and retaining impressions from the matrix. Types of one kind are required to be harder than those of another; and the type-founder ought to be made to know the presence of what quantity of which metal imparts what degree of hardness to which alloy.

The fifth school should be one for teaching bronzing and the like arts. Under this head the preparation of *Aurum Mosaicum* deserves particular attention. To make this substance, melt in a crucible one pound of tin and pour upon it half a pound of mercury.

When cold, powder the alloy and mix with it half pound of sal-ammoniac and seven ounces of sulphur-flower. When the whole mass is thoroughly homogenous, calcine it in a matrass. In calcination all the volatile substances sublime, leaving the tin in the bottom as a bright, flaky gold powder. To give it an appearance of copper, add a small part of red lead. Gold-size, as used by the natives of this country, is brilliant and lasting. Its proportions ought to be taught, and artists trained up in this calling are sure to make much profit by working in the town. The recipe is as follows:—Heat one pound of linseed oil, and to this add in small quantities about one-and-a-half *chitak* of gum arsinii. When the liquid is as thick as tar, it is strained through coarse cloth. It is then dried and ground with as much vermillion as would make it opaque. For use, it is diluted with oil of turpentine and applied with a pencil,

In bronzing, some artists grind the finest China gold-leaf with virgin honey. The mixture is then stirred up with water, and by washing the fine gold-dust is set free from honey. when the powder subsides, it is collected on chamois leather and kept for use.

In giving to iron or steal articles the appearance of *Damascus twist*, dilute aqua fortis is rubbed over the articles to be Damascussed, and a solution of sulphate of copper in vinegar is applied with a pencil on the article, which is subsequently rubbed with a hard brush for removing rust.

To bronze figures, a mixture of sal-ammoniac and pearl-ash in vinegar is applied while the article is hot with a brush made of a green gram-leaves, or of leaves of *Oxalis carniculata*. This process is very ingenious, as it forms a mixture of sal-ammoniac and oxalate of potash, the oxalic acid of the green leaves combining with the potash of pearl ash.

The sixth school of braziers ought to teach the art of beating and hammering sheets of copper, brass, or iron into required shapes. This art is practised almost to perfection in the construction of sheet copper or sheet brass vessels in Calcutta; and as the trade pays well, it would be rather difficult to get a teacher for anything less than Rs. 20 per month. There are about eight shops of braziers in Canning Street; and any body passing that way cannot fail noticing the ease with which they prepare vessels of any required shape and complicate parts. Each artist there draws from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; and as the headman in each shop is competent to reproduce in sheet copper any shapes drawn on paper, he is much sought after. When tankards or prize cups of silver have to be made, the goldsmith sends for one of these headmen and gets the desired article made at his place. In the school this art may be practised with tinned iron sheets; and when the students exhibit some degree of proficiency in giving shape to sheets, they should be allowed to practise on brass, iron, or copper sheets. The cost of materials and tools should be something like Rs. 20 to start with, but there is not the slightest doubt that after a certain period the school would not only prove self-supporting, but also remunerative. This remark equally applies to almost all schools of this class. With the earnings of the first two years, this school should be able to command sufficient funds for enabling it to purchase both tools and materials necessary for a brazier's shop, until then it had better work as a tinman's shop.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to announce the following subscriptions in aid of the Science Association:

	Rs.
Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjea, B. A. and B. L. Deputy Magistrate	500
,, Ramdas Sen, Zemindar, Berhampore	150

WE ARE requested to draw attention to an advertizement in another column announcing that a general meeting of the British Indian Association will be held on Saturday next at 3-30 P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the Calcutta Municipal Bill. Rate-payers, who are not members of the Association, are also invited to attend.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter:

SIR,—It is known to the public that the Rajshahye Association having set on foot a movement for raising the Beauliah High School to the status of a College, several gentlemen of the district subscribed certain sums for the purpose and that among these Raja Promotho Nath Roy Bahadoor of Dighapatiah subscribed Rupees one lac and fifty thousand. He promised to pay up the amount in three instalments, of Rupees fifty thousand each. I write this to acknowledge that the Raja has paid the first instalment of his subscription. Begging that you will kindly insert this letter in your colums.

I remain your &c
KISHORI LAL SARKAR.
Assistant Secretary to the Rajshahye Association.
Beauliah the 31st January 1876.

WE THANK the Director of Public Instruction for a copy of a catalogue of Bengali books used in the schools or found in the libraries of vernacular institutions in Bengal prepared by the School-books Committee. This is a most useful and interesting publication. It gives in one view a list of Bengali books of all kinds. Perhaps there is not a fuller list than this, while it shews what progress has been made in different departments of vernacular literature. The progress has been very marked and satisfactory. The list comprises no less than 1544 books useful as well as entertaining. A better proof of the healthy influence of the educational policy of the British Government cannot be had than this rapid advance of Bengali literature.

WE THANK Babu Jogendrachundra Maulik B. A. B. L. for a copy of his book on the Rent-Law of Bengal. It contains all important rulings of the High Court in Rent Suits from the time

of the enforcement of Act X. of 1859 up to the present date, also elucidatory notes and abstracts of the Stamp and Registration Acts, prefaced by a short historical sketch of the law of landlord and tenant. The compilation has been made so carefully and well that it deserves to be called the Rent-Law Manual, and to be a companion of all persons, who have occasion to refer to it whether in enforcing their rights, or in advocating the claims of others, or in administering justice.

ON MONDAY last the second College Reunion or a gathering of the alumni of the different Colleges was held at the garden-house of Raja Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur. The gathering was not so large as it was last year, but possibly the Pen-and-Ink festival, which occurred on that day, interfered with the attendance of many gentlemen. About three hundred gentlemen were present, and the programme was varied and entertaining. There was, however, a vacuum felt possibly from the want of a common friend, who could introduce the young to the old, and *vice versa*. The company was very orderly and there was a heartiness among the small groups, into which it divided itself. Refreshments were provided and every body present seemed to enjoy the day. The entertainment was concluded with the recitation of an exquisite poem composed for the occasion by the well-known poet Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea, and by a short theatrical accompanied with a series of *tableaux vivants* and a *charade*. The Secretaries Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore, Babu Chunder Nath Bose, and Babu Khagendranath Roy were most attentive to the subscribers and visitors.

ON TUESDAY last we paid a flying visit to Canning Town, which has we may say become historic from the manner it was made the subject of speculation by that prince of Indian speculators, Mr Schiller. The history of this new town is now well known. The Town and the Railway leading to it were the results of strenuous press agitation carried on by the Leviathans of the olden days, Dr. William Cobb Hurry, editor of the *Englishman*, and Mr. John Clark Marshman, editor of the *Friend of India*. Sir Frederic Halliday, the then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, patronized the scheme, and it was a *fait accompli*. For years however the scheme dragged its slow length along, until the enterprising Mr. Schiller cast his eyes upon it. Unfortunately he pitched his aim too high, and he came down like a stick. The Port Canning Company after weathering many trials and viscissitudes of fortune, have now passed into that home of Indian enterprise, Bombay. The Company have secured the services of an excellent manager in the person of Mr. Cowasji Edulji, formerly editor of the *Native Opinion* of Bombay. This gentleman not only possesses high culture, but also considerable experience in business, for he was for many years a merchant, and had gone to England in connection with mercantile pursuits. Canning now wears the appearance of a deserted town. The building lots have not been occupied, the houses that had been built by some enterprising people are fast dwindling down, the roads and drains constructed by the local Municipality at a cost of some 20 lakhs of rupees are fast running into jungle, and the abolition of the Port has led to the diminution of even its scanty population. And yet we are inclined to think that if the Company work moderately and steadily, they may succeed. The Town commands two magnificent rivers the Mutla and the Biddadarry; it is close to the most fertile tracts of the southern district; it is connected with the capital by a railway, and the conservancy arrangements have been greatly advanced. The present manager of the Company is a first-rate man of business, whom we cannot sufficiently thank for the courtesy and attention he shewed to us on our visit to the town, and if they conduct their operations under his sound and experienced advice, we make no doubt that they will both deserve and command success. About ten lacs of rupees have been sunk in the Rice-mill which has been closed for want of work. The mill was planned on a too ambitious and extensive scale, but if it could be utilized and worked to profit it alone would be the making of the town.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Patna:

"Amongst the many instances of police oppression which appear from time to time in your widely circulated journal, I wish you would include the following. I give you merely such facts as are patent, and leave all comments to you.

Baboo Tryluckonath Nundy, a respectable native merchant and contractor of Dinapore, was suddenly arrested, on the evening of the 21st ultimo, by the police, who forcibly entered his zenana *without any warrant* from *any constituted authority*, and took him to the lock-up on the pretence that he was connected with the late fraud perpetrated on the P. W. Department. The Baboo was hauled up before the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, on the following day; and it was only when the Pleader on behalf of the Baboo pointed out his arrest to have been illegal, that the Magistrate granted a warrant to the police on their application. The Baboo was then sent down to Calcutta, and detained in the Police lock-up till the 30th ultimo, when accidently the real perpetrators of the fraud turned up, and confessed their guilt. The Baboo has been now released, and paid his railway fare back to Dinapore But what about the indignities and hardships he has been made to suffer by the Police? Will not our popular Lieutenant Governor take any notice of this case?"

Sir Richard Temple seems to have a sharp eye upon the Police. May we venture to express a hope that His Honor will take a sharp notice of this case?

ONE BY ONE the independent Justices of Calcutta are resigning their commissions. Dr. Waller has resigned, and so has Mr. J. B. Knight, one of the best men we have had in the Town Corporation. We hear that others are likely to follow suit. At the last meeting of the Justices many of the independent members were conspicuous by their absence. And who is responsible for this state of things? Sir Richard Temple may shut his eyes, but the public see things in their true light. The attitude which the local Government has of late assumed towards the independent Justices is destructive of all feeling of self-respect in them. It is a pity that Sir Richard Temple, who seems to shew so much deference to public opinion in matters of general administration, should have placed himself in direct antagonism with the intelligent opinion of the Calcutta public. It is the greater pity that Lord Northbrook should not lift his little finger, when public spirit is being smothered in the capital under his very eyes.

THE ABSENCE of the independent Justices from the last meeting of the Corporation enabled the conscientious members of that body to perpetrate another job. We had suspected a conspiracy somewhere to appoint a Health-officer to the Town on a high salary, and our suspicion was verified by last Wednesday's proceedings. Dr. Payne was appointed Health-Officer of the Town on a salary of Rs. 1000 a month, with permission to practise or hold other appointments. We have not the slightest objection to Dr. Payne personally; he possesses talents and abilities of a high order, whilst he holds an eminent position in his profession. He has a philosophic turn of mind, and his opinions on questions of hygiene cannot but carry a high authority. But he holds so many offices that we doubt whether he will be able to devote much time to the duties of his new office, whilst his position will be practically that of a consultative officer, and to vote him a salary of Rs. 1000 a month, we are constrained to say, was a gross jobbery, particularly when two such distinguished medical gentlemen as Drs. Macnamara and Evart, were of opinion that there were at least half-a-dozen medical officers in the employ of Government, who were competent to discharge the duties of both Health-officer and Analyst, and who would be glad to accept the united offices on a consolidated salary of Rs. 1000 a month. But the majority were deaf to reason. They had apparently come to vote for the Chairman's motion, and they were right loyal to him. What wonder that the Justices should forfeit the confidence of the public when they shew such tender regard for public interests. Perhaps no one was more surprised than Dr. Payne himself to see Rs. 1000 voted, for, if his own opinion had been asked, we doubt whether, he would have himself voted more than Rs. 500 for a consultative Health-officer.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Bell, Secretary to the Calcutta Committee, for the promotion of Dr. Monier Williams' Indian Institute:

In your paper of the 31st ultimo you did an unconscious injustice to Dr. Monier Williams. Nothing could be farther from the whole tenour of Professor Williams' speech than to stigmatize the *native gentlemen* of Bengal who had been educated in England as adventurers. You were no doubt misled by an incorrect copy of his speech. The words used by Professor Williams' as reported in the *Daily News* of the 11th January, were as follows. "I am told by *objectors* that he shall never induce your best men to come to England, that he shall only get adventurers." Your report omits the word *objectors*, and you were therefore I imagine led to attribute to Professor Williams the sentiments of the supposed objectors to his scheme.

I enclose a copy of the Professor's scheme, which may perhaps interest some of year readers.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY BELL.

Calcutta 4th February 1876.

We need only mention that we took the words from the *Statesman's* report of Dr. Monier Williams' address.

We take this opportunity of laying before the reader the following sketch of Dr. Monier Williams' scheme kindly forwarded to us by Mr. Bell for publication:

Professor Monier Williams hopes to be in Oxford in May next, and intends submitting to the consideration of the University the following propositions relating to the scheme for founding an Indian Institute at Oxford.

I. The University to give a site for the building in a convenient part of Oxford.

II. To provide stipends for Professors, and teachers of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, and Telugu, Indian History and Indian Law (if not already provided).

III. To provide rooms for young Indians either in the building or near it, and to appoint a Superintendent, and tutors whose business will be to watch over the occupants of the rooms and to promote their happiness, comfort, and well-being of mind and body.

V. To allow all young Indian students to be members of the University with admission to all its lectures and privileges on payment of a matriculation fee of about £5, (covering the whole period of residence in Oxford) and on producing testimonials of moral character, and on giving evidence of proficiency in the usual subjects of an English education, not however necessarily including Greek and Latin.

VI. To make facilities for their going through courses of study in Chemistry and every branch of Physical Science in the University, Libraries and Laboratories, and for attending the lectures of the University Professors, in Law, Medicine, Political Economy and History.

VII. To make facilities for Medical students attending Clinical Lectures in the Oxford Infirmary, if required, and for law students attending the Oxford Assizes, and going to London (hour and 20 minute's distant by railroad) occasionally to attend and take notes in the Law Courts, and to keep terms in the Inns of Court if necessary.

VIII. Not to compel all young Indian students pass the Degree Examinations, but to enable those who desire degrees to graduate in an Oriental School, in which Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian shall take the place of Latin and Greek, and in which the Literature of India, the History of Asia and Indian Law shall be prominent subjects.

IX. To make such arrangements as shall enable a student from India to live all the year round in the rooms provided for him in Oxford, and to make such sumptuary rules, as shall make it possible for each student to live in Oxford for £ 150 per annum, exclusive of expenses incurred during vacations, if such vacations be thought desirable.

X. To allow any one interested in India to be a member of the Indian Institute, on payment of £ 1 per annum, or to be a life member on payment of £25.

XI. To transfer all books on India and Sanskrit M. S. S. and all objects of interest connected with India from the University Libraries and Museums to the Indian Institute.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Calcutta Gazette* clears up a point regarding certain subscriptions for the proposed College of Science, which we have felt it our duty to ventilate in these columns. It contains the following Resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor:

Calcutta, the 1st February 1876.

READ again—

The Lieutenant-Governor's minute dated 30th August 1875, on additional colleges and high schools.

Read also—

The undermentioned papers relating to an offer of Rs. 40,000 by Roy Luchmiput Singh Bahadoor, for the restoration of the Berhampore College to its former status.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Presidency division, No. 12ME, dated 18th December 1875, and enclosure.

Letter to Commissioner, Presidency division, No. 3662, dated 21st December 1875.

Letter from Commissioner, Presidency division, No. 15ME, dated 18th January 1876, and enclosure.

In paragraph 5 of his minute cited above, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his willingness to take into consideration the restoration of the Berhampore College to its former status if the friends of the institution would make efforts similar to those made by those interested in the Kishnaghur College for the re-establishment of its B. A. classes.

In December last the Commissioner of the Presidency division communicated to Government the liberal offer of Roy Luchmiput Singh Bahadoor to give a donation of Rs. 40,000 to assist in the restoration of the Berhampore College to the rank of a full college, teaching up to the B. A. degree; the endowment to be called the "Prince of Wales' Fund," in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness to India.

It appeared, however, that the probability of obtaining higher class students at the Berhampore College was so small as to preclude the hope of re-establishing the college classes there with any public advantage; and it was suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor that instead of reviving the B. A. classes at Berhampore, at which only two students passed at the F. A. examination of 1875-76 the donation would be more beneficially appropriated to the foundation of a college in Calcutta for the encouragement of the study of the practical sciences.

This view has been cordially accepted by Roy Luchmiput Singh Bahadoor, who has, at the same time, renewed his

request, that the endowment may be called the Prince of Wale's Fund.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the offer of Rs. 40,000 on these terms; and the Commissioner of the Presidency division will be requested to convey to Roy Luchmiput Singh Bahadoor the thanks of Government for his munificent gift.

The Director of Public Instruction will, at the same time, be requested to submit a definite scheme for carrying out the objects of the endowment.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
H. J. REYNOLDS.
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

We wish the correspondence referred to had been published. It would have enabled the public to understand clearly the history of the subscription, that is to say, how it originated, whether it was suggested by any one high in office, or whether it came voluntarily. Be that as it might, it confirms the rumour we had heard that the subscription was given to the Lieutenant Governor, and not to the promoters of this body or that. We do not see in the Resolution the slightest trace of the influence of the League, and yet this was one of the subscriptions, for obtaining which credit is claimed by it. Of the other subscriptions we have yet to know the history from the Bengal Office. If the other subscriptions are similarly promised to the Lieutenant Governor, we do not understand why so much hubbub is made about subscriptions obtained through the agency of the League, when in fact the subscription has come to Government through the usual official channel. We also doubt whether His Honor would be justified in handing the money to any clique of private gentlemen, when the donor has placed it in the hands of Government. We would not be surprised if our motives should be misconstrued for saying all this, but as public journalists we consider it our duty to point out the mischief which the history of the mysterious subscriptions is producing upon the native mind. We hope the League will see that if it has been wronged at all, it is not we who have wronged it, but the Bengal Government, for the Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor does not say that the League has had any hand in obtaining this subscription. If however the subscription obtained by the League from the munificent gentleman of Azimgunge be independent of the one acknowledged in the Lieutenant Governor's Resolution, we shall be happy to publish the fact.

WE HAVE received the following account of a summary trial from Assam :

"Although you are not unaware what a dangerous weapon the summary jurisdiction has proved in the hands of over-zealous Magistrates, I beg leave to bring to your notice the following instance of a gross misapplication of the provision of section 222 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure as an addition to those which have already appeared in your columns and request you will be kind enough to give it publicity in an early issue.

Mr. Parsooram Barooah, who is a descendant of a highly respectable family of Assam, holds some landed property in the District of Kamrup, the estate jointly belongs to himself and his two step-brothers and is settled with him as Manager. On the 4th of November last, one Namta Cachari came and reported to him at Gouhati that he and two others had been sent with a certain amount of rent collected for him by the Thakuria (rent gatherer), and that Atnaram Barooah a step-brother of Mr. P. K. Barooah, having seized them on the way had forcibly taken the money and kept his companions in confinement at his house at Rajadwar. As Atnaram had on several occasions before collected rent from the ryots and sold grains belonging to the estate without permission of P. Barooah, who is responsible for the management of the estate, P. Barooah was very much annoyed with this fresh instance of interference on the part of his step brother and told Namta to lodge information at the police, which he did accordingly. The police after making enquiries reported the matter as false and sent up the man for trial for having brought a false accusation.

Mr. Carnegy Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate of the 1st class at Gauhati by whom the case was tried, charged the accused with and convicted him of giving false information under section 182 P.C, and passed a sentence of 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. At the time of pronouncing the sentence, Namta perhaps with the hope of being leniently dealt with, declared that he had instituted the case according to the order of Parsooram Booroah; whereupon Mr. Carnegy remarked that, had Parsooram been sent up by the Police, he would have given him six months' imprisonment. The Police Inspector, who was present, took up the hint and immediately submitted a report charging Parsooram with abetment. Mr. Carnegy summoned him and, in spite of the objection raised by his Counsel, who requested that the evidence might be reduced to writing tried him summarily on the same charge as Namta, and sentenced him to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment though there was not an iota of evidence to show that Parsooram had told Namta to bring the charge knowing it to be false. The witnesses on behalf of the prosecution were the Inspector of Police who had made the report and two of his subordinates. They simply deposed that Parsooram had personally gone to the Police station and asked the Inspector to make enquiries into the complaint made by Namta; and in cross-examination all of them stated that they could not say whether Parsooram knew the charge to be false or not. There were two other witnesses for the prosecution, one of them was the prisoner Namta and the other one of those persons who had been said to have been wrongfully confined by Atnaram. The former stated that he had been ordered by Parsooram to lodge the complaint at the Police, and the other that he and his companions had paid the money to Atnaram of their free will and accord and got a receipt from him. Such is the evidence upon which a highly respectable native gentleman has been sentenced to undergo *rigorous imprisonment* for 3 months.

As the charge, which was reported by the Police to be false, was of wrongful confinement failing under section 342 P. C., the offence of which Parsooram was guilty, if he was guilty at all, was that of "causing a false charge of an offence to be instituted," punishable under section 211 P. C., a charge under which is not triable summarily. But Mr. Carnegy, who in the first place, has not been vested* with summary powers in Kamrup, entirely forgot the provisions of law and charged him under a wrong section and having tried the case summarily sentenced him to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment which of course, deprived him of the right of appeal. Moreover he examined the witnesses for the prosecution in the presence and hearing of one another. His proceedings are therefore illegal from beginning to end and are sure to be quashed by the High Court if the case is referred to them.

Mr. P. Barooah has submitted a petition to the Judicial Commissioner of Assam soliciting him to send up the case to the High Court for revision, but as that officer is now absent in Upper Assam on Sessions Circuit duties, no order has yet been passed, although the petition must have reached him long before. Parsooram applied also to the High Court by telegraph for suspension of the sentence pending the result of his petition for reference; but, as we hear, he has been told in reply that the Court could not take action on his application as it was not presented through a pleader of the Court. Thus you see Mr. Editor while the subordinate officers set all laws and regulations at defiance the High Court would not move an inch out of its legal groove and in the meantime an unfortunate subject of Her Majestys is rotting in Jail.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Morar 1st February—The Prince arrived at Gwalior this afternoon, accompanied by a strong escort of the 10th Hussars. A visit was paid to the Rajah of Dholepore *en route*, where the Prince lunched. Maharajah Scindiah met the Prince several miles out, and accompanied him in the same carriage to the old palace in the city, where the Prince mounted an elephant, accompanied by Maharaja of Scindiah and General Daly, and followed by 32 other elephants and Scindiah's infantry, proceeded to *Phoolbagh*, a magnificent new palace lately built for the reasonable sum of sixteen lacs. Tremendous crowds lined the whole route, and the houses in the bazar were crowded from the ground to the house tops. 14,000 of Scindiah's picked troops lined the route, and kept order admirably. The bazars, which are most clean and picturesque, and uniform as regards architecture, presented a most animated appearance as the procession passed along. The Prince reviews Scindiah's army to-morrow, and visits the fortress. Scindiah's hospitality to all here is unbounded. The palace and town are illuminated.

Gwalior 1st February.—This morning the Prince reviewed Sindiah's forces on the *maidan* east of the new palace. Nearly ten thousand troops were present. The Cavalry and Artillery extorted admiration from everybody both in the march and gallop past. The infantry, evidently an exact copy of British Native army, displayed great steadiness. Altogether Scindiah's Army would compare favourable with the Regular British troops. Scindiah acted as general throughout, and after the conclusion of the review and sham fight, the Prince expressed himself favorably regarding the army. In the afternoon the Prince visited the Gwalior Fortress. There will be a banquet at the New Palace in the evening, and an evening party afterwards at Scindiah's invitation. The palace is to be illuminated, and there will be a display of fireworks.

Agra, 2nd February.—The banquet and fireworks at Scindiah's palace last night was a great success. At the conclusion of the dinner, Scindiah entered, and in most cordial manner proposed and drank in champagne the Queen's and the Prince's health, and expressed how deeply he felt the honor of the Princes' visit. The Prince replied most felicitously, thanking Scindiah for his magnificent hospitality, and saying he should always remember his visit to Gwalior, as one of the pleasantest in India, and that he was proud to rank Scindiah as his personal friend. Scindiah spoke very feelingly respecting the Prince's visit in the afternoon at the old palace in open durbar, before the nobles assembled, when the Prince was returning a visit. The Prince arrived here this evening having called at Dholepore *en route* where he was received most handsomely by the young rajah. The Prince starts for Jeypore on Friday.

Jeypore, 4th February, 21h 39m.—The Prince arrived here at five o'clock this evening. He was received at the Railway station by the Maharajah and Colonel Beynon, the political agent. H. R H. entered a state carriage with the Maharajah and Drove to the Sanganny City Gate. Native troops lined the whole route. People assembled by thousands and some cheered lustily, the Prince seemed greatly pleased At the Sanganny Gate, the carriages stopped and the whole party mounted elephants, the Prince and Maharajah together in a superbly handsome howdah, Probyn, Ellis, Beresford and Carrington preceded on handsomely caparisoned elephants. On stepping at the Sanganny Gate, to mount elephants, the Prince stood and expressed great admiration of Lord Mayo's Statue erected by the Maharajah opposite the Mayo General Hospital, near Sanganny Gate. The Statue is of bronze and is duplicate to the marble one at Cockermouth. It Cost the Rajah a fabulous sum. The Procession through city was rendered more imposing on account of the broad streets. The whole city has been washed pink and white. The Procession went through three principal streets, past the Palace and stopped at Ajmere Gate, where the Royal Party again entered the carriages. Being past six a torchlight procession was formed and proceeded to the Residency. The Prince, with Battenburg and three others occupy apartments with Colonel Beynon. The suite as well as the Rajpootana Camp and other visitors occupy tents very for which excellent arrangements are made, superintended in person by the Maharajah. After a durbar to-morrow the Prince visits the Old City six miles distant, and afterwards proceeds tiger shooting. The preserves have been carefully guarded for the last three months and some magnificent tigers already coaxed within five miles distance from here. There is every probability of splendid, and successful sport. It is not yet decided whether the Prince remains until Monday evening. If he does there will be elephant, wild boar, and other fights. To-morrow night there will be a grand *fete, nautch*, and illuminations in the city Palace. Brock displays Rs. 10,000 worth of fireworks. The Maharajah and the Prince seem delighted with each other, and the visit is apparently very pleasant The Duke of Sutherland has gone to Bombay. The Prince lays the foundation stone of the Albert Hall to be erected in commemoration of the visit by the Maharajah at a cost of two lacs. It is likely that the Prince and Maharajah will play a billiard match prior to the Prince's departure. The Maharaja is a good and sharp player.

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* Calcutta Gazette Part I. page 66 & 78 of 1873 Assam Do. Part IA. page 516 of 1875.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Balmokoond Danee Esq., Chotta Nagpore	13	4	0
P. W. C. Soor & Co. Meerut	13	4	0
Baba Dwarka Nath Sircar, Sagor	13	4	0
,, Debendro Nath Shome, Ampta	6	10	0
,, Harran Chunder Chatterjea, Tezpore	5	0	0
,, Moharanee Shurnomoye, Cossimbazar	10	0	0
,, Ramma Nath Seal Chinsurah	13	4	0
,, Gopaul Chunder Chatterjea, Deegha	13	4	0
,, Ra[illegible]d y[illegible], S rh'n[illegible]	13	4	0
,, Denoo Na h Chuckerbutty, Ganjata	26	8	0
,, Horrish Chunder Gangooly, Agra	15	0	0
,, Sree Nath Chuckerbutty, Julpigoree	13	4	0
,, Kristo Prosad Chowdhoory, Maunbazar	6	10	0
,, Kally Dass Ghose, Cawnpore	5	0	0
,, Ombica Churun Roy Chowdhoory, Pooree	13	4	0
,, Suruth Nath Mookerjea, Beerbhoom	13	4	
,, Kally Coomar Dass, Bowleah	15	0	

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*February* 2, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 27th January* 1876.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Dass, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed on special duty for taking up land for the Northern Bengal (State) Railway, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The following gentlemen are appointed temporarily to be Sub-Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade in the Chittagong Hill Tracts :—

Baboo Prossonno Kumar Dutt.
Moonshee Fyzoollah Khan.

The 28th January 1876.—Mr. Herbert Mosley, Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Part IV, Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Mr. Leonard Charles Abbott, Sub-Divisional Officer, Hajeepore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Part IV, Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Mr. G. K. Webster, C. S., has been allowed an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Baboo Jodunath Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergung, is allowed leave for sixteen days, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him in orders of the 21st December 1875.

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who reported his arrival at Bombay on the 1st December 1875, is allowed subsidiary leave for eleven days to enable him to rejoin his appointment at Lohardugga on return from furlough.

Baboo Kristo Prosad Ghose, Sub-Divisional Officer, Boodbood, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B. C.) of 1868.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose Sub-Divisional Officer Cutwa, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B. C.) of 1868.

The 29th January 1876.—Baboo Denesh Proshad, Sub-Deputy Collector, Banka, is transferred to Kishengunge, in the district of Purneah.

Shah Mohomed Azim, Sub-Deputy Collector of Kishengunge, is transferred to Banka, in the district of Bhagulpore.

Baboo Monmotho Coomar Bose is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector at Basirhat, in the 24-Purgunnahs districts, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Mohima Chunder Ghose, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Baboo Denonath Mookerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy-Collector, in charge of the Pachumba division of the Hazareebagh district is transferred to Manbhoom.

Mr. Frederick Wyer, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Fureedpore, is allowed furlough for nine months, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, from 15th March next, together with subsidiary leave for fifteen days.

Baboo Srinath Bhadra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for three months under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd February 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. George Stewart Park is appointed to act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors with effect from the date on which Mr. G. E. Porter avails himself of his privilege leave.

The 31st January 1876.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Burn of the Bengal Staff Corps, Manager, Raj Durbhunga, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

The 1st February 1876—Baboo Omullo Churn Mullick, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B. C.) of 1871 in the district of Tipperah

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A General Meeting of the British Indian Association will be held at the Hall of the Association No. 18 British Indian Street on Saturday the 12th February at 3 30 P. M for the purpose of taking into consideration the Calcutta Municipal Bill and memorializing the Bengal Council on the subject. Rate-payers, not members of the Association are also invited to attend.

JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE
Honorary Secretary,
British Indian Association.

NOTICE.

Required for the District Engineers' Office of the Moorshedabad District Road Cess Committee an Accountant possessing the necessary qualifications, Salary Rupees 50 per mensem Applications superscribed "R. C. Accountant Application," to be made on or before the 20th of February 1876.

F. M. LAUGHLEN,
For Chairman District Rd. Cess Committee
Morshedabad.

Berhampore, the 29th January 1876.

WANTED.

A Head Clerk for the office of the Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduck Division. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the undersigned.

Executive Engineer
Lower Gunduck Division.

Chupra, 3rd February 1876.

NOTICE.

IN THE PRESS

WILL BE SHORTLY READY

MRS. POTHUM JANACUMMAH RAGAVIAH

A HINDOO LADY'S

"PICTURES OF ENGLAND."

Relating to her visit to Europe,

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Price Rs. 2 8, *by post Rs.* 2-12.

Orders can be registered at Messrs. Gantz Brothers, Mount Road, Madras.

P. W. D.

Draftsman wanted for the office of Executive Engineer Ranchee Division.

Pay Rs. 35 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to

W. Connan C. E.
Officiating Executive Engineer,
Ranchee Division.

NOTICE.

History of the Hindu or Presidency College in Bengali by Rajnarain Bose. Price 4 annas, postage 1 anna. To be had at the Canning Library, the Sanscrit Press Depository, and the Adi Brahmo Samaj.

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